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Country guide

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

January Magazine Number



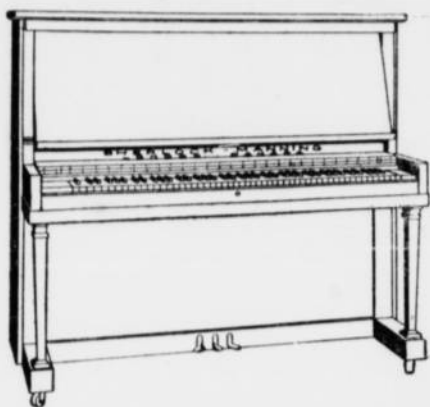
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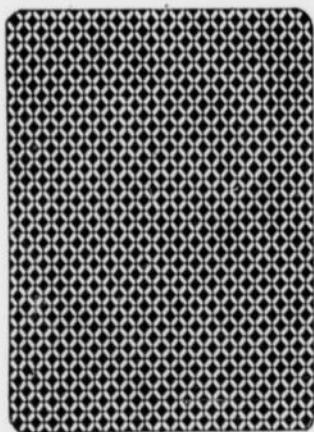
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Hints for the Homemaker

Which have proved valuable to others

While warm clothing is needed discarded caps and scarves should never be destroyed. I made two very warm petticoats from two stocking-leg caps for my two-year-old daughter. I bound the arm-holes, neck and down the front for about two or three inches. I cut across one end of the cap and this open edge made the bottom of the skirt. For another child I made two warm sleeveless sweaters out of a wide scarf. The two fringed ends made one sweater and I left the fringe on. I did not shape the sweater, just sewed up the sides and left room for the arms. I bound the neck and part way down the front. I finished it with a button and loop, and had a sweater that looked quite nice. I cut the ends off a long circular scarf, the middle part of it making two bands for baby. I cut along one side to open it flat. I cut the piece in two and pinned the bands. The tasselled ends of this scarf were hemmed and made into a doll's cap.

I make over stockings for the children by simply rounding a toe. The stocking, when finished, looks somewhat like a finger of a knitted glove, only it is narrowed in a little at the ankle. This is not only the quickest and easiest way but very comfortable as well. There is only one seam in the foot along the side. The heel shapes itself so that the stocking fits very well. I have also made stockings for myself by sewing a piece on the top to make them long enough.—Maud Newcomb.

Now that winter is here again it is sometimes a problem how to keep warm when driving. All families are not so fortunate to possess a number of warm robes. A number of covers are needed, especially when the whole family goes for a drive. I have solved the problem for our household by keeping the men's worn-out suits, coats and overalls. I cut out the strongest parts, wash them and make a crazy-patch-work covering for worn-out comforters or blankets. I sew them together and have a warm knee-rug at small cost.—F. E. H., Alta.

An inexpensive foot-warmer for children having to drive some distance to school is a large, smooth stone, which may be heated on the top of the stove or in the oven, and then put into a strong sack. The children can put it on the school stove to heat at the last recess, and it will be warm for them when school closes.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

When one cannot afford to have the marked spice cans it is possible to have a very good substitute. Save up the tin cans which come. Tear off their paper wrappers, then paint the cans grey, white or blue, which ever color you wish, and paint in the names of the spice with a contrasting color. One-half pound mustard tins do very well for most of the spices. The larger tins treated in this way make attractive containers for sugar, tea, coffee and cereals.—M. M. V., Sask.

Our room needed new wallpaper to make it a more cheery place for on-coming winter season. I felt that we could not afford new paper, so I set about gathering up the ends of different kinds of wallpaper that had been left over from previous years. I noticed that the paper for the walls, ceiling and border looked alike on the wrong side, so I measured it and found that I had just enough to do one room. Another lady, seeing how well mine looked, did a room of hers in the same way, spending just a little for a flowered border.—N. L. H., Alta.

A good way to remove stains from tan shoes is to rub them with white castile soap, using a piece of moistened flannel for the purpose.—M. H.

A flat wooden chip makes a very good scouring tool when things have been burned in kitchen utensils. It takes the place of a knife or steel wool.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

January Magazine Number

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Manager and Editor

Associate Editors:

P. M. ABEL AND AMY J. ROE

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No. 1



Of all the magnificent pageants ever held in Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul empire in India, a city whose history of splendor and romance, with episodes of terror and bloodshed (including the memorable siege during the Indian Mutiny in 1857) goes back to a legendary antiquity, the most magnificent was the Coronation Durbar, in December, 1911, at which the King-Emperor George V., with Queen Mary at his side, announced that the capital of British India was to be moved there from Calcutta. The planning and laying out of the New Delhi has been in progress ever since.

The illustration herewith shows the great Legislative Building, circular in plan and surrounded by a colonade, in which the parliament of India sits. The foundation stone of this building was laid by the Duke of Connaught, in February, 1921. The building is divided into six sectors—that is to say, it is divided like a pie cut into six pieces, except that the six divisions do not run together to a point, on account of the centre of the building being occupied by the Legislative Library, which is circular. Three of the six sectors contain assembly chambers and their subsidiary rooms and offices. One is for the Council of State, the upper chamber of the parliament; one is for the Legislative Assembly, and the third is the Chamber of Princes. The other three sectors are open courts separating the chamber sectors.

The plans for the New Delhi, as a whole, at an estimated total cost of £8,612,000, now nearing completion, include Government House, the official residence of the Viceroy and Governor-General, surrounded by a large estate with gardens and parks, in which are located the residences of the Viceroy's private and military secretaries, the high officials of the vice-regal household, and the quarters of the Viceroy's troops and bodyguard. (Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P., only surviving son and heir of Lord Halifax, has been appointed Viceroy and Governor-General, in succession to the Earl of Reading). The New Delhi has several broad and handsome avenues and a large

Delhi, The New Capital of British India



The Parliament House in Delhi, which contains the Chambers of the Council of India, the Legislative Assembly and the Chamber of Princes

buildings of the Indian Government are of fine architecture, and plans have been prepared for the buildings of the Delhi University. Among the many monuments in the New Delhi is the All-India War Memorial, an arch of white stone, which spans Processional Avenue and rises to a height of 162 feet.

The native city of Delhi is like most of the other cities in India, a huddle of houses, diversified, with splendid mosques; within

public park known as the Central Vista. The different departmental buildings of the Indian Government are of fine architecture, and plans have been prepared for the buildings of the Delhi University. Among the many monuments in the New Delhi is the All-India War Memorial, an arch of white stone, which spans Processional Avenue and rises to a height of 162 feet. The native city of Delhi is like most of the other cities in India, a huddle of houses, diversified, with splendid mosques; within the ancient wall, on the side of the river Jumna, is the Mogul imperial palace, which dates from the sixteenth century—the two most famous among its buildings are the Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Public Audience, and the Diwan-i-Khas, or Hall of Private Audience. In the former stood the Peacock Throne, "so called from its having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded, and the whole so in-

laid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life." In 1665, Tavernier, the French jeweller and writer, who toured in the East and saw the Peacock Throne at Delhi, described it as of the shape of a bed, six feet by four feet, supported by four golden pillars two feet high, with twelve lighter columns supporting the canopy; the columns supporting the bed were set with rubies, emeralds, diamonds and pearls, and the twelve columns of the canopy with rows of splendid pearls, which Tavernier considered to be the most valuable part of the whole Peacock Throne, which was estimated at £6,000,000. It was carried off by the Persian invader Nadir Shah, in 1739, and was reported to exist still in the Treasure House of the Shah of Persia at the beginning of the present century. It is in the Hall of Audience that this famous inscription appears: "If a paradise be on the face of the earth, it is this." The new capital of British India combines the romance of antiquity with the most splendid developments of modern architecture and city planning.—W. J. H.

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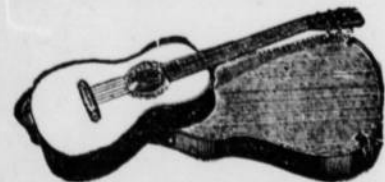
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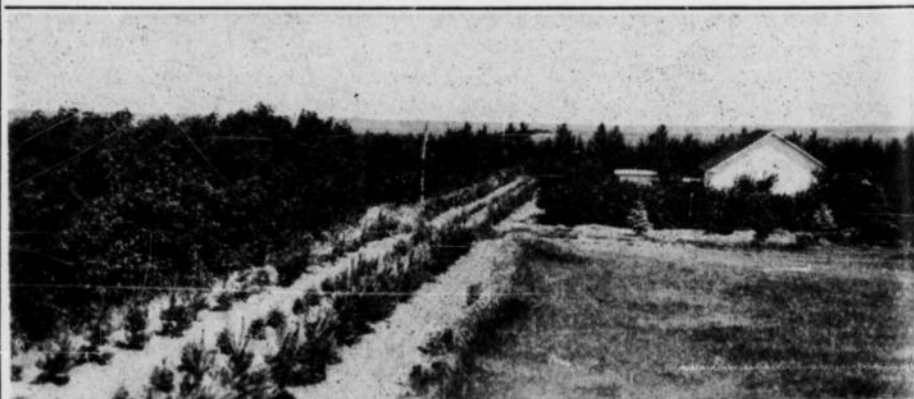
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ONE SMART PUP

By FRANK RICHARDSON PIERCE

"I AM afraid we'll have to drown the runt of the bunch!" announced Dean, with obvious reluctance. There was an expression of deep regret on his strong face as he contemplated the playful group of puppies. An even dozen there were—sturdy little Malemutes, awkward in movement; feet seemingly many sizes too large; baby teeth as sharp as needles and as white as snow, gleaming from pink jaws.

They snapped and growled in their play, tugging at an ear, leg, tail, that happened to be conveniently within reach. Each lived in the happy present, as children do. The future lay ahead, a life of long days tugging at heavy sleds over heavier trails, facing the rigors of Arctic winters, of gnawing at the ice balls that formed on their pads, of sleeping on their ration of frozen fish, so the heat of their bodies would thaw it sufficiently to eat, of serving mankind as it is given no other breed to serve.

Of the pack of heavy-coated puppies, the one usually beneath the others, the one with the brightest eyes, the shortest legs, yet by far the most intelligent and active despite his physical handicap, was the Runt. In the days that were to come, when perhaps Dean's very life depended upon the strength of his dogs, the Runt would be a liability. It is the unwritten law of the frozen regions that only the strong of heart and body shall survive, a natural law that governs all living things.

As Dean would have stood out from a group of rugged men, so did the dogs he bred stand out from the others. In the man's make-up was a deep love for dogs, any kind and size of dog, even mangy mongrels of the alleys; but above all he loved Malemutes. His love and sympathy urged him to permit the Runt to live; but the law of the land, which knows not the meaning of love and sympathy, ordered otherwise, and he knew the Runt must go.

"Hang it all," he growled, "I'll have to drown him!" He was silent a moment, then added desperately, "or something. He'll eat his share of food, but he can't do his share of the work and that is a burden on the others."

"By Gar!" protested Le Mar, the French-Canadian who planned to winter in with Dean, "you no kill those pup! He's the smartest feller in the bunch!"

"It's pretty tough all around," Dean replied; "but you can see he's a runt. He'll never be a big dog. His legs will always be short. If I lived in town I wouldn't care; but up here, where every pound of food counts, it's different. He's got to go, poor little cuss!"

For the first time the Runt noticed the two men. His fellow pups immediately became a minor consideration. He scrambled and squirmed through the irresponsible pack, spilled over the last and landlaid nose foremost in the dirt, simply because his forelegs were not long enough to prevent such a mishap. He squatted down upon his haunches and eyed Dean quizzically, cocking his head first to right, then to left. When Le Mar spoke, his attention was turned instantly toward him. He waited patiently for some sign of recognition from the men. None forthcoming, his eyes brightened with a roguish gleam and he reared his body upward, nipping at Dean's bootlace with his sharp teeth. Then, his none too steady legs giving way beneath him, he tumbled into a furry heap; but he still held to the bootlace, his eyes rolling in quaint humor until the

whites showed. This was real sport, far superior to biting another pup's tail or leg.

"Aw! Aw!" murmured Le Mar, "the leetle Runt, by Gar!"

"You win!" exclaimed Dean. "I simply can't do it now! Feast or famine, we'll find enough for you to eat, even if I have to share mine."

Through the long, balmy days of a glorious Alaskan summer, the Runt vied with his brothers in the matter of food consumption. Twice a day Dean placed great quantities of food before the growing pups. A mad scramble, a few gulps, and it had vanished, leaving each pup hungrier than before. Despite his handicap, the Runt secured his share. Perhaps the strength of the food went to develop his brain, to make his bright, humorous eyes still brighter; certainly his body did not develop to any appreciable degree. He grew, of course, but the others developed by leaps and bounds.

"Look at those legs!" commented Dean one day. "If I didn't know otherwise, I'd say there is a strain of the Dachshund in him."

"By Gar," responded Le Mar; "look at those bright eye—smartest feller."

"Don't I know it?" interrupted Dean. "If he only had a body to match that brain of his, what a wonderful lead dog he would make!"

The others gradually took on names. There was "Moose," so named because he was the biggest of the several litters; and "Shorty," and "Mike," and "Cultuo," the bad dog, and "Skookum," who was strong. And the smallest of all was the "Runt."

At an age when pups of warmer climes are taught to heel, drop, and ho, the Malemutes were fitted with small harnesses attached to a block of wood, which they dragged over the grass as they learned that "Gee!" meant swing to the right, "Haw!" to the left, "Mush on!" to go, and "Whoa!" to stop. Often Dean carried a whip, but their woolly backs never felt the bite of the lash—never would in fact. Dean's method of training was different. The pistol-like cracks were used to emphasize commands, and not to force obedience through fear.

The Runt viewed the training of his fellows with interest, while his active brain speculated on the reason why his shoulders were never fitted with a harness, why he was not permitted the joy of this fascinating new game. Perhaps his stout little heart even felt a twinge of unhappiness when he was not allowed to join with his brothers in dragging the block. The Malemute pup instinctively enjoys work, and when in leash will lunge forward and pull for all he is worth, making even a strong man extend himself to hold the dog in check. The Runt did the next best thing, he trailed behind the others. Without knowing it, he had taken an optimistic view of life. Early he had discovered that a pup with very short legs could keep pace with one of long legs by the simple expedient of taking two steps to one. Logical enough, was the Runt's way of reasoning, and he followed it.

Shortly before the snow fell, the Runt found himself in his

first real fight. Just how it started none of the half-grown dogs knew, but Cultuo was supposed to have been the instigator. The Runt found himself at the bottom of the snarling pack. Dean burst from the cabin, a warlike peacemaker. To his amazement, the Runt held the field very much to himself. The battle was over as suddenly as it had begun. A number of pups were nursing minor wounds; others were pondering on the futility of warfare; but the Runt, still somewhat dazed, was experiencing the sweetness of his first victory. Literally the underdog, he had turned disadvantage to advantage and made the most of his position.

Dean noticed a change from that day. When the irresponsible pack took a notion to romp afield, the Runt assumed leadership, and the others trailed along behind. At such times he would make his stubby legs move at top speed, though his brothers cantered along without effort.

"Poor little devil!" whispered Dean one day as the pack returned after an absence of nearly three hours down the creek. "He's a natural leader, but his little heart is too stout for his short legs." The others were still in a playful mood, but the Runt was exhausted. None had disputed his leadership, but it had cost him heavily in strength.

With the coming of the first snow the old dogs read the signs. After a summer of ease, work would now begin. There were several long trips for supplies to the distant mining camp, as well as shorter trips. Dean usually bagged a moose in the fall and hauled the meat to camp with the team. To obtain sufficient fish for his team during the winter, he would make a number of excursions to Fish Lake.

The Runt was the first of the half-grown dogs to scent the unusual. He romped around as Dean brought forth the sled and harnessed the old dogs; then he manifested extreme hopefulness, as several of the younger dogs were harnessed beside their elders. This was the final course previous to actual work with the sled. It taught them to perform real work, to pull with the others to swing with them, and instilled the first feeling of pride and responsibility.

The Runt's spirits ebbed; but he was not yet beaten. He floundered through the fresh snow at top speed and barely held his own. A hundred yards from the cabin Dean stopped, and to the Runt's ears came the cruellest words he had ever heard: "Go on home! Go back, Runt!" Dean had spoken them kindly at first; then, as the Runt squatted down in the snow to argue the point, a new and severe note crept into his voice, but the Runt stood fast. The others were bound on a new adventure, why not he? True, it was a different sort of trail than he had traversed in



the summer, and a dog's legs sometimes sunk into this soft, cold white stuff until it quite reached his middle; but if a dog kept constantly at it, wouldn't he get somewhere? He most certainly would.

"Go on back!"

Disgraced and disappointed, the Runt bowed his head in shame, but his stubby, determined legs did not move.

"Hey! Le Mar!" shouted Dean, "Come and get the Runt! He wants to go along, and the little devil is floundering in snow to his belly already."

With pipe gripped firmly between his teeth, Le Mar emerged from the cabin, a kindly grin upon his face. "By Gar, those Runt, one smart pup!" commented the man, and he caught up the runt by the scruff of his neck and carried him to the cabin, an inglorious, limp, crestfallen object. From the corner of his eye the Runt had seen the team leap into the harness in response to Dean's "Mush on!" had watched his ungainly fellows emulate their elders; and every unharnessed pup romped happily in the sled's wake, an ecstatic pack enjoying their first real trail experience.

For several minutes after Dean had vanished, Le Mar regarded the Runt sympathetically, then muttering something in French he donned his parka and called the Runt to follow. Outside, he fitted a small harness to the Runt's shoulders, attached it to a small piece of wood, then set off, carefully breaking a trail about the cabin. The Runt followed happily; never had life been sweeter than at that moment. And when Le Mar quit after a half-hour of it, the Runt was still ready for more.

But the kindly Le Mar could not always give time to the Runt's entertainment when the others were away. The hateful words "Go back home!" came frequently, and seared the impression of disgrace on the Runt's active brain. He did not understand why; but he sensed he was not wanted. Above all, he wanted to serve the big, friendly man who was always kind except for this one thing.

Now that they were working, the half-grown dogs cared less for aimless excursions about the cabin. The Runt was still their acknowledged leader, and when he trotted away they followed dutifully enough, but they would have preferred the comfort of the kennel.

Twice, when Dean made short trips, the fateful "Go back home!" did not fall on the Runt's ears. Instead, the man smiled and said, "Come along, Runt!" His joy at this was boundless, and death itself in this man-god's service would have been sweet. The trips were far too short, which, if he had known it, was the reason he was permitted to accompany the others.

When the lakes and rivers were frozen and the grip of the Arctic winter lay heavy on the land, Dean prepared for an extended trip to Fish Lake. It was a day's mushing from the cabin, and he would remain about a week, depending upon his luck in securing fish.

"It's quite a trip," commented Dean, "but I haven't got the heart to leave the

Continued on Page 26



Churches That Meet Rural Needs



The fine type of church building erected at Watrous by a United congregation

IT is difficult to realize that one of the most significant and far reaching movements in the religious life of the world has actually taken place under our eyes in Western Canada. Whether familiarity breeds contempt or not we will not stay to question but it does often engender an inability to grasp the significance of the thing that is part of our own experience. That may account for the fact that a virtual religious revolution is going on and is being little recognized. For some years the united and community churches of the three prairie provinces have been in the experimental and controversial stage and there have not been wanting critics who were ready to belittle their achievement in order to make denominational capital. But that time has passed. The great act of union which was inaugurated on June 10 last has settled the question of the status of these churches for ever and a day and we may now take stock of their accomplishment. We shall find that accomplishment not unworthy, despite the fact that they are barely getting into their stride and will do better work yet.

A Glance Backward

In these later, and we believe better days, it requires imagination (or memory) to realize that it is not so many years ago that the growing ambitious little towns of the province of Saskatchewan were the happy hunting grounds of denominational rivalry. We may all recall the time when the opening up of every small town meant an unseemly rush on the part of the denominational leaders to get their particular branch of the Christian church established before the other fellow woke up to the situation. Many strange tales have been told of those days of "religious" competition, and most of them were true. It is without question true that great service for the kingdom was wrought in those days amid hardships and dangers of which we have little conception. At the same time we believe that today a more excellent way has been found and that, despite all drawbacks, the church of Christ is doing a greater work than was ever before possible.

This article is not meant to be the story of a process but a description of working conditions in some of the churches on the Saskatchewan prairies today. At the same time, a rapid glance at the progress of the movement that has had its culmination in the united churches scattered along every line of railway today, some of them actually community churches because they serve the whole community in which they are situated while others hold a predominant position in the life of the town whose religious activity they share with another denomination outside the union movement, a rapid glance at this history is necessary to the complete telling of the tale of what has happened. It is in any case a slice of religious history that is worth recalling ere it slips out of sight and is forgotten.

Stories of what some churches in Saskatchewan are doing to meet the religious and social needs of the communities they serve

By REV. H. D. RANNS

It seems a far cry now to 1903, when the basis of union of the three great churches, the Methodists, Presbyterian and Congregational was first drawn up. Negotiations looking toward union had begun even further back in 1899, but delays and difficulties were continually

occurring until it became clear that Dominion-wide union was a long way off. At this the West became impatient of talk and controversy and wanted something done to meet the overlapping that was a serious drain on the resources of men and money. It was in 1908 that the first union church was formed at Melville, Saskatchewan, to be followed shortly after by Frobisher, and later by Central Butte, Kerrobert and many others. In these days we all are ready to accord to the local union churches the honor of blazing the trail to church union progress in Saskatchewan. Men such as Rev. John Reid, now of Regina, deserve credit for their good work in the early days of the movement.

New Conditions Demand New Plans

The answer of the missionary superintendents of the parent bodies to this independent movement, which they criticized on certain counts into which we do not now desire to enter, was the co-operation scheme, by which one town was ceded to one denomination and another to the other. This was infinitely better than overlapping, but had its obvious drawback in being essentially undemocratic. However, it held the field as far as the churches were concerned officially until in January, 1921, a better scheme was devised, and the towns of Craik and Girvin had the honor of being the first united churches in Saskatchewan. By this scheme the new type of church was what was known as double affiliated. It was responsible to both denominations, the Presbyterian and Methodist, and its minister and officials were recognized by the church courts of both denominations. The merit of this scheme was that at last the advantages of local united working were joined with the stimulus of the wider outlook of the two great denominations. Side by side with the local union churches this type of united church has worked and done great things for the kingdom and will

do more now that it is linked without question, along with what were the local union churches, in one great Canadian church.

For the purposes of this article I have secured information from 12 representative churches. It is, of course, impossible to use all the material on hand in one comparatively short article, but one may summarize the results in such a way that a general view of the remarkable progress that has taken place within the last few years may be made evident to all. To begin with, I may say that the net result in the places I have canvassed has been that today there is one strong, alert, vigorous church instead of two previous ones more or less ineffective, certainly not being able, by virtue of their competitive position, to render the community service that the people have a right to expect. It may be said at once that, despite all this, there are in most towns a few people who cannot appreciate the new order of things. Some of them really liked the fact that their church was a select corporation in which they had a better chance of importance than they possess in the larger organization. To others, the denominational cry was a stronger rallying force than the need of the community. Their traditions were rooted in the past and meant much to them. We may respect such people, even if we are not able to agree with them. For the great mass of the people the improved impact of the new church upon the community, its larger appeal, is conclusive evidence of the advantage of the united working.

Some Working Examples

For one thing, the church today has more prestige and greater importance in the community than had the previous churches. In many cases the united working has necessitated the erection of better and more suitable premises and that has an effect upon thoughtful people who see visible evidence of progress.

Look upon the picture of a church such as that erected at Watrous, of which an illustration is given. That church cost \$17,000 to build; it will seat about four hundred upstairs and three hundred in the basement. Similar changes have taken place at Craik, Rouleau, Girvin, Biggar and other places



Craik, Rev. H. D. Ranns' pastorate, has another fine church building

where the church buildings are now a credit to the town and provide a suitable plant for work that lack of accommodation previously made impossible or rendered extremely difficult. Such buildings would have been beyond the dreams of either of the bodies acting singly. To the united working must be given the credit for them and for the good work they make possible. They mean far more than a better and more reverential auditorium for worship—though that in itself is a thing to be encouraged on the prairies, where life is necessarily devoid of many of the amenities of civilization enjoyed by older countries. But these new buildings mean opportunities for Sunday school work, boys and girls' work and work among young people.

Which leads me to say, that of all aspects of the work there is complete accord among those who have written giving views and news about these churches that the greatest benefit has accrued to the work among the young. Girvin reports that now they have a real Sunday school well staffed, whereas once they had two and even at times only one and both or one were weak. Rouleau has one of the best Sunday schools in the province outside the big cities, with an average attendance of 200, and efficient work done in all branches. Craik has a Sunday school of which it is proud, with a mounting attendance, staff well organized and efficient, and children who are keen and eager to attend. Biggar is a real hive of young people's activities. Its Sunday school is divided into two sections, junior and senior. They have a junior choir of 40, and a senior one of the same number. The editor of the local paper, The Biggar Independent, is Sunday school superintendent. The senior attendance is around 100 and the junior 140. The C.G.I.T. girls are trained in the junior school, sitting in class to see how the teachers teach. The church has three C.G.I.T. groups, and 80 boys working under C.S.E.T. rules. The boys and girls are the real stuff too. I wish you could see the snap shots the minister, Rev. J. T. Stephens, has sent me showing them at camp, their choirs, the hockey team and the rest. Milestone reports "work that formerly could not have been attempted in the Sunday school and among the young people is being carried out successfully. The children belong to the United Church and are growing up with an affection and admiration for it and this will be a most important factor in the future." At Grand Coulee the young people's work has particularly felt the benefit of united working and one communion saw 40 of them join the church on confession of faith.

Rev. Bert Howard, now of Delisle, the pioneer of the men's banquet idea in rural places, states that only the united working has enabled him to appeal to the whole man power of a community. Wolseley reports that the whole community has experienced a quickening interest and influence that before was not possible and that the

Continued on Page 30



Biggar church is a real hive of young people's activities. This group is part of the Junior Sunday School.

Alberta's Early Homesteaders

In circles where priority of residence is the basis for social distinction, these old timers deserve the most humble deference---By A. E. OTTEWELL



It is a relief to know there are none of these huge, ugly creatures alive today. The Restoration of Stegosaurus, one of the commonest types of reptiles found in Alberta.

IN the valley of the Red Deer River about 75 miles below the town of Drumheller toward the south-eastern corner of the province of Alberta, is situated one of the most remarkable cemeteries in the world. In it are to be found the bones of Alberta's early homesteaders.

Year after year eager scientists, representing institutions all over the world, come there to discover and examine these remains. Authorities differ as to the exact length of time since this part of Alberta was occupied by these very early settlers. Some think that the latest of them may have flourished as recently as seven or eight millions of years ago. Others think the time should be extended to 10 or 15 or even 20 millions of years, but after all what do a few millions of years one way or another amount to in the life of the real old-timer.

To-day the land where this cemetery is located presents a wild and unattractive appearance. We call it "The Bad Lands." From an agricultural standpoint, it is worthless, but from the standpoint of the scientist it is invaluable. As has been said already, here are to be found bones by the ear load of reptiles great and small which once in almost countless numbers inhabited the area.

Preserved Down Through Ages

Nature, in a kindly mood, covered the remains millions of years ago with a soft mantle of mud or sand which gradually hardened and gave more or less effective protection. More recently in a less kindly mood she allowed the agencies of water, wind and sun to strip away the covering in part and so expose the remains of these creatures of the far distant past to the eager, curious gaze of man, a much more recent arrival upon the scene.

Who were these early homesteaders? Sixty or 70 years ago when in different parts of the world some unusual and extraordinary bones were found, scientists recognizing their novelty, sought a name suitable for them. Then the name "Dinosaur" was introduced into the dictionary. In its derivation, the word comes from two Greek words or roots, "din" meaning awe-inspiring or terrible, the suggestion where it appears in Greek being an appearance which would cause the observer to catch his breath; and "saur" suggesting a reptile or lizard. The entire name then would mean the terrible or awe-inspiring reptiles, and such indeed they were had there been any observer at hand to appreciate their appearance.

They were awe inspiring creatures. Some there were which ruled the air; sometimes the flying reptile is called a Pterodactyl—again a Greek compound meaning "the finger-winged or wing-fingered creature" from the Greek roots

"pter" meaning wing, and "dactyl" meaning finger. Others there were which lorded it in the water. Among these was mighty Plesiosaurus, who fed upon the numerous gar-pike and sturgeon which swarmed in those ancient waters; a giant crocodile Tylosaurus and their lesser brethren Ichthyosaurus and Mosasaurus. Then on land were to be found Iguanodonts—big lumbering good-natured plant eaters, and Centrosaurus equipped with massive horns, and another fearsome type of relative—Ankylosaurus, covered with armour plate which fitted in scale-like fashion over his whole body. Students of these forms of life assert that he was even provided with bony shutters to cover his eyes in time of danger. But most fearsome of the land types were huge carnivora which preyed upon their less combative relatives. Such was Gorgosaurus—a great flesh-eating monster with jaws three feet in length; armed with teeth capable of holding and tearing the largest prey; with powerful hind feet, having claws more deadly than any lance and capable of disembowelling an enemy at one stroke.

Such were some of the larger reptiles who once held undisputed dominion over a large part of what is now Alberta. Associated with them were countless numbers of smaller creatures such as turtles and smaller reptiles like Troodon. The larger varieties would measure from 30 to 70 feet in length, and six to 15 feet in height, and would weigh many tons. There is no

land animal today which would compare with them in size. To find bulk equal or superior to them, we have to go to the life of the sea and consider the larger whales. It must have been a wonderful sight to see these huge creatures disporting themselves along the borders of the lakes and bayous in the forests of that bygone time.

Not all the creatures mentioned might have been found in Alberta, though it cannot be said with certainty as yet how many were here. Of a certainty we know that Ankylosaurus, Centrosaurus, Gorgosaurus, Duck-billed Dinosaur, Troodon, and many kinds of turtles were Alberta's homesteaders because their bones, in some cases in great numbers, have already been unearthed and identified. The illustrations in this article will show the kind of country where the remains are found, actual work of uncovering them in progress, and some of the specimens now mounted in the Paleontological Museum in the University of Alberta.

Difficult Work of Recovering

The work of hunting for and recovering the remains is one requiring great skill and infinite patience. In some cases the bones have been so affected by time and chemical action that on exposure to the air they quickly crumble. This means that they must be covered with coats of plaster of paris—soaked bandages which soon harden in a strong mold and hold them together.

When this has been done on the upper side, then the bones may be undermined and a similar cast may be applied to the underside. A large specimen when dug up in this way is very heavy. Some pieces weigh a ton or more. The broken nature of the ground makes it difficult to get such heavy objects out to the railway siding. Again, when the boxes containing

these specimens have arrived at the museum, the material must be mounted. This means the removal of the protecting cast and the careful chiseling away bit by bit of the rock and other clinging material from the fragile bones. Then as the muscles are all gone, screws, wire and rods must be made to take their place in holding the parts together. Sometimes parts are missing and must be supplied from other skeletons, or casts must be made to complete the structure.

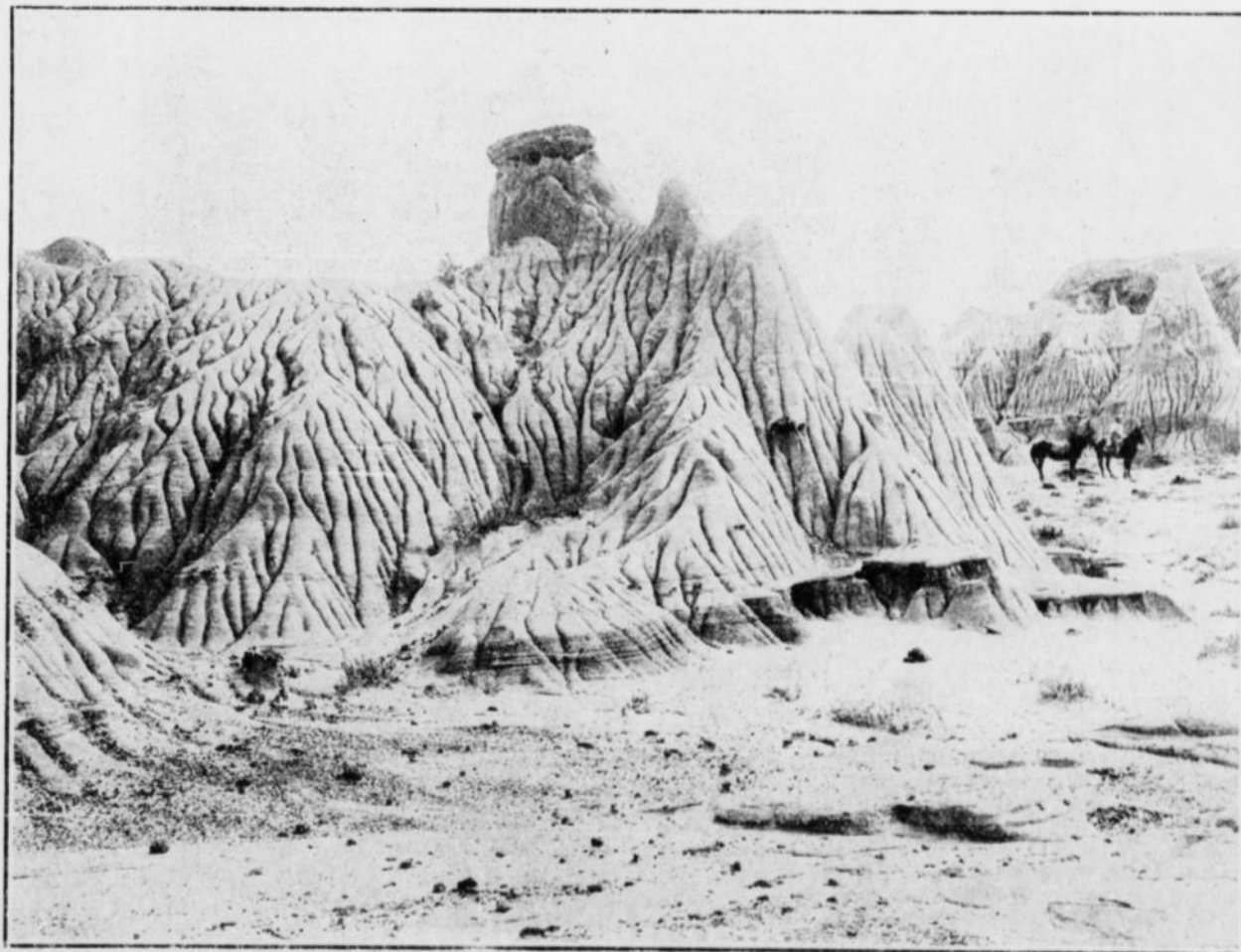
Months of work may be needed to prepare one skeleton, but this the patient preparator does not grudge when the work is complete. So lifelike



University of Alberta party examining the skull of Troodon—one of the rarest finds in the Alberta field.

are the poses secured that the person whose pulses do not quicken just a little as he views the remains of these creatures who lived, thrived, and swarmed in Alberta in the days when the world was younger by millions of years than it is now.

If we take the known facts and in imagination reconstruct a scene from that past it would be something like this. A steaming swamp with a sub-tropical temperature where giant palms, ferns, figs, and other luxuriant plant life grew in abundance would provide the setting. There would be an abundance of water everywhere and a tremendous rainfall. Probably many strange and wonderful forms of winged life would be flitting about among the bright-hued flowers. Then wallowing through the swamps or swimming in the open water would be these numerous and frightful-looking creatures, each intent upon its own business—whether of hunting food, making war, or play. Such in brief would be something of the environment and circumstances under which Alberta's early homesteaders were born, flourished and died. Changes of climate, alterations in the earth's level, the long passage of years, have all had their part in altering that environment, and today it is by our imagination alone working on the comparatively meagre but no less authoritative evidence we can reconstruct that far distant past.



It is difficult to believe this is a scene in Western Canada. It is a typical bit of bad-land scenery where the remains of pre-historic animals are found.



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The New Year

Reflections on the keeping of resolutions and diaries—An interjection of humor that broke a mournful mood

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

ANOTHER year has slipped away! We have climbed the mountain of life higher, our horizons have widened. Often in the daily struggle with our own weaknesses and with a confusing and selfish environment we have grown, oh so world weary, and, perhaps, have lost the vision!

Then Christmas came again—and we stopped to think. We became children again—children in heart but women in wisdom. It is truly good to shake off our cares and go back across the years to the time when we were child-like enough to love everybody and to believe so firmly that it would have been little surprise to us if the world were flooded with light and angels were standing in it, singing "Glory to God."

Perhaps the year has brought us much in disappointments, in sorrow as well. But it may also have brought us much in the way of new friendships, the memories, traditions, associations of home and friends, with the hush and solemnity of the Christmas day.

During this season I see the tired, worn-out women who put the material things first, and who stew, and fret, and fuss for fear all will not go right with the holiday dinners, or worry for fear they have not given the right present to the right person. I think of the legend of the old woman who was too busy in her home to go out and welcome the Wise men who were bringing gifts to the Christ Child, thinking she could see them on their return, but they did not return that way. Legend has it that this old woman still sits by the road watching for their return. Haggard and worn she wanders over the earth at Christmas time searching for the wise men. But she never finds them and never has she known the true spirit of Christmas.

There are many women like this old woman in the legend of old, who all the year round are so fretted with tasks close at hand that their vision is obstructed, they do not see the things that really count, they never have the time to enjoy life in the fullest sense of the word, their children grow up and leave the home nest starved mentally and spiritually, not physically, oh! no! Such mothers are usually the best of cooks and the best of housewives, but have not the time for actual enjoyment of life; they plan on enjoying themselves some time, but alas that sometimes fails to come.

The Cheerful Outlook

Let us each and every one of us grasp every opportunity that is ours. As the year 1926 begins let us bravely make a brand new set of resolutions, forgetting the old ones made in 1925, resolutions, which, perhaps, have not been kept.

But it is easier to tell someone else to take a cheerful view than it is to actually do so yourself. For instance, just the night before New Year's every blessed thing seemed to go wrong, my feet hurt dreadfully, I burned the creamed potatoes beyond redemption, Junior lost his garters for the ninety-ninth time that week, and the static on the radio sounded like a coffee grinder. Chancing to turn around quickly I fell smack over Toto, a big shepherd dog, who insists upon coming into the house, although he knows, and the boys know full well that dogs are banned. Now, Toto falls asleep instantly whenever and wherever the notion strikes him. He cannot understand my objection to his lying down in a doorway or in front of the kitchen sink. If I lose my temper and kick him he only looks at me piteously and moves over about an inch-and-a-half, while the boys look at me reproachfully if they chance to be present and witness the outrage.

But finally I did get the evening dishes done and the children off to bed, and get out my brand new diary.

It is such fun to start a brand new one every year. I also looked up the old one for it must be brought to a close this night ere the New Year came in. For some reason or other I couldn't see a single blessing to count. The smuggy odor of those well-burned potatoes still lingered in the air, so I just decided to indulge in a "grand hate."

"Why should I try to see the bright side of everything?" I fiercely told myself. "It was my own life, wasn't it? Guess it was my bone to gnaw. Guess I could growl about it if I wanted to." And just to be as perfectly miserable as possible, I tried to think of all the things I hated most: Cockroaches, that song called Doodle Do something, rice pudding, over-stockings (wasn't my mending basket even now overflowing with them, for multiply three boys by twelve pair of stockings a week and the lump sum is alarming to even a strong-minded woman), sticky frying pans headed the list, I decided, thinking of the one the potatoes had been in.

But it wasn't a very sincere performance. If I could only get mad and stay mad for a week I'd be perfectly happy. But I just can't. Thanks to radio, popular songs wear out in six months, cockroaches can be killed and sticky frying pans can be put to soak. A half-day off will work wonders with the mending basket, too.

The Tale of a Diary

Just then the man of the house threw down the ear phones and danced a jig of joy because he had finally managed to tune in on some far-away station that he had been trying to get for months, so I simply had to grin, especially when he remarked, "Why all the crepe hanging; you look like a mourner at your own funeral. You should be writing down all those good resolves that you never keep. You don't know when you are well off. The boys are husky even though they are not handsome. You are comfortable. You do not have to build the fires in the morning nor go out and cut wood; and see what a nice husband you have." With that he dodged my 1925 diary and swiftly retrieving it retired to the next room despite my protests. Holding me back with one hand when I hastened to recover it before my life secrets were revealed, he read at random, stopping now and again to roar with laughter, for, of course, that blessed diary had to open to one of my bad days when husband and children are a nuisance, when everything goes wrong and you are almost wishing that you had married that chap with the blue eyes who used to send you such stunning American Beauties. I managed to recover my book in time, and by that time my "hates" were all forgotten. You can see how it is.

Beginning Anew

As I finished up the old book and made a nice 1926 at the top of the new one, friend husband murmured discretely, one eye on the book, "Might just resolve something about sewing on buttons," and he proceeded to hunt the sewing basket. While he was busy sewing and saying things that no child of his would be allowed to say, every time he pricked his fingers a little bit, I returned to my writing and my thoughts.

My thoughts went back over the Christmas season just gone by and I was thinking if we could only carry the joyful Christmas spirit of high courage, undaunted faith and sacrificing love into the New Year, we must listen with open hearts to the song, Peace, Goodwill Toward Men. For centuries the old world has gone on its blind, mad way, oblivious to the great importance of this song.

Only by loving unselfish service can we show good will to men. We are taught to love our neighbors as our-

Eyes are Changing

Dr. F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, present at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, last month, is reported as saying: "Scientific inventions have not only overturned the entire mode of living in the civilized world, but are even causing physical changes in man himself. One example will show the change science is causing in man. Our ancestors, up until one generation ago, used their eyes 97 per cent. of the time on large objects at long distances. Today, every person spends a large part of his time using his eyes for reading newspapers and other publications. This has, in one generation, put a load on the eye muscles such as they never had before."

Dr. Moulton has here expressed a truth that is little realized, and which, in consequence, is causing much trouble and sickness. The strained eye muscles, though small, use up, in this continual eyestrain, an enormous amount of nervous energy, robbing the body of nourishment that should be used in maintaining good health. Everybody is being affected by this decided change in the use of the human eyes. The average person does not recognize eye trouble because the eye can, by continually straining its muscles, give fairly good sight. No one would knowingly, abuse the eyes to this extent. Every person, old and young, should therefore have an optometrical eye examination. It takes but a few minutes and is worth many times its small cost. An optometrist can tell you, scientifically, the exact state of your eyes and how to correct any defects. You should see him for health's sake.

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selves. How many of us actually practice that teaching? What of the petty jealousies existing in nearly all communities, the unkindness, the ill-will, the malicious back-biting and slander that exists. Think of the many acts of kindness we might have done, of the thoughtfulness we might have shown. May each one join me in the wish we aptly expressed:

"If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter.
God help me speak the little word
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonesome vale
To set the echoes ringing."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 6, 1926

What Makes Good Business?

While there is always a great deal of talk, particularly in Eastern Canada, about "wheat mining" and the desirability of "mixed farming" on the prairies, the economic benefit of the 1925 wheat crop to all Canada is clearly seen in the following statement recently issued by Sir John Aird, president of the Bank of Commerce:

There is in Canada today \$125,000,000 more money available for general business purposes than usual at this time of year. There is plenty of money available to finance new undertakings needed for the development of Canada. The Dominion is in splendid shape to go ahead. Manufacturers, in practically all lines and commercial houses in general have this fall reduced their indebtedness to an extent impossible for several years past. All the banks show the same thing—a great reduction in commercial loans and a big increase in bank investments in stocks and bonds.

This fall more grain was shipped out of this country and paid for than ever before in the history of the Dominion. This means that approximately \$125,000,000 usually needed to carry this grain over the winter is now released for general business purposes. Farmers alone this year got from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 more for their wheat alone than they did last year. He pointed out that the large agricultural implement industries this year had made large reductions in their debts to the banks. "We want population to make progress," he stated.

The wheat crop of the prairie provinces has been the greatest single factor in the restoration of better business conditions throughout the length and breadth of Canada. During the crop movement season the net earnings of both railway companies increased very rapidly, as it is a very profitable part of the railway business. As farmers reduce their indebtedness to the banks, loan companies and other creditors, the money trickles through the regular channels and gradually moves eastward. The purchases of the farmers on the prairies stimulate business in their immediate localities, which in turn is translated into orders to the wholesale houses and again in turn to the manufacturers. The 400,000,000 bushel wheat crop garnered on the prairies in 1925, and selling at a good price, has set the wheels of business moving in every part of the Dominion. When the farmer begins to prosper all other business looks up.

Immigration and Land Values

There is pretty general agreement throughout Canada that efforts should be made to bring in a goodly number of the right type of immigrants. The Dominion government has just completed arrangements by which steamship rates for immigrants from Great Britain have been radically reduced. The federal government and both railways companies will be making special efforts to bring in a large number of settlers during 1926. It is estimated by some that there may be 200,000 settlers brought into Canada in the present year, and that the tide of immigration may gradually increase to the highest figures prior to the war.

There is one phase of the immigration question to which we have frequently called attention, but which is almost entirely ignored by all those interested in the problem of immigration generally. This is the land question. Here in the prairie provinces, where undoubtedly most of the immigrants will finally settle, there are no more desirable free homesteads within comfortable distance of the existing lines of railway. On the other hand it is estimated that there is approximately 25,000,000 acres

of privately-owned but idle land within 15 miles of the operating railways.

It is upon the land already served by railway facilities that incoming settlers should be located. All things being equal, the closer to the railways, schools, churches and other facilities of civilization the settler is located the better for him and his family and the country at large. This farm land generally is held at a comparatively reasonable price at the present time. The collapse of the post-war boom had a very marked effect in the deflation of farm land values.

For productive purposes the prevailing prices of farm land are probably not much out of range, but what will happen when a steady stream of immigrants again begins to flow into the prairie provinces? The land speculator will again come into his own. The price of idle land will begin to rise and the larger the volume of immigrants the higher the price will go.

It is within the power of the provincial legislatures to make regulations which will have some controlling influence upon the selling price of idle farm land. The legislatures have the power to enact legislation by which every holder of idle farm land would be compelled to set his own selling price upon that land for a fixed period, and to make such price the basis of taxation. Or it would be within the power of the legislatures to take into the public treasury a considerable portion of any increase in the value of idle land which might accrue during years to come on account of increased settlement.

It will be a most unfortunate thing for the country if everything is left wide open and we have another era of wild speculation in land. The only good that can come from it is that a comparatively few people will acquire a lot of wealth for which they have never given anything in return, and incoming settlers will be handicapped by increased prices of land which will make it that much more difficult for them to succeed. This is a problem which should receive the attention of legislators here in the prairie provinces without delay.

Value of the C.N.R.

Speaking in Montreal, on December 30, Sir Henry Thornton, in reviewing the financial outlook for the Canadian National Railways, made the following remarks:

First, we have increased the net revenue from railway operations from approximately \$3,000,000 in 1922, to what will approximate \$30,000,000 in 1925, an increase of about 900 per cent. Capitalizing this result, and assuming that a 5 per cent. return on capital is reasonable, we find that in 1922 the net result from operation represented 5 per cent. on \$60,000,000, which is to say, the value of the property to the people of Canada, based on earning capacity has been increased from \$60,000,000 to \$600,000,000. This improvement has been largely the result of decreased expenses, the result of increased efficiency.

Thus Sir Henry has translated the value of the C.N.R. into dollars and cents. In 1922 it would have been a paying proposition had the capital been \$60,000,000, while in 1925 it would have been a paying proposition had the capital investment been \$600,000,000. This is a very marked improvement which has been brought about during years of generally poor business throughout Canada, and speaks well for the future. It indicates that if the C.N.R. capitalization were cut down to say \$1,000,000,000, which is about one-half the capital investment now chalked up against the system, it would have a reasonable chance of paying its own way in the course of another very few years of good

management and reasonable business activity. It is up to the Dominion government to provide for the proper capitalization of this nationally-owned public utility, and to put at rest for all time the ingenious proposals emanating from eastern sources for the sale of the National Railway to private interests.

Business and Politics

Farmers of the prairie provinces have made exceptional progress in the development of their own business institutions for the marketing of the chief products of the farm. In this respect it is doubtful if farmers in any other part of the world have organized themselves more effectively or with better results. Co-operative marketing in the prairie provinces has come to stay, and as it is further developed to handle the various products of the farm it is bound to be of increasing financial advantage to the producers.

In the development of the various business institutions which the farmers are building up it will be unfortunate if they neglect other essential organization efforts. As we pointed out last week, the farmers' political movement throughout Canada generally has been undergoing severe reverses both federally and provincially. The educational associations here in the prairie provinces are also considerably weaker in membership than they were a few years ago. These educational associations were really the foundation upon which the political movement was built, and it is only natural that the weakening in one direction will have a similar reaction in the other.

There have been many not entirely unselfish advisers who have urged the farmers to stick to their farming and leave business and politics alone. Here on the prairies, at least, the farmers have learned by bitter experience that if they stick to their farming only and allow others to do their business for them, agriculture generally will not be very profitable—for the farmers. Just in the same way it should not be forgotten that co-operative marketing alone, no matter how successful, is not sufficient to maintain the agricultural industry permanently on a profitable basis. The advantages gained through co-operative marketing can, in the course of a few years, be largely taken away by unfair and unjust legislation, and by the combined activities of other interests in the state. It is for this reason that farmers cannot afford to neglect their educational associations and depend solely upon co-operative marketing.

There seems to be a fairly good prospect in Saskatchewan that the Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union will consummate an amalgamation, probably under the name of the United Farmers of Saskatchewan. When this happy event takes place there will be United Farmer associations in each of the prairie provinces, and, by the way, "United Farmers," seems to be the best name that could be devised for an educational and social organization composed of farmers and their families.

The possibilities of benefit which may be derived through the United Farmers' associations are impossible to measure. The social life of any local community is very much richer where there is a live local farmers' association, in which the women and the young folk take an active part. It is also the right type of organization through which to develop and propagate an agricultural and economic policy for the advantage

of the entire western community. The millennium has not yet been reached. Pretty well all the other interests of Canada are organized and are persistently pressing for legislation for their own advantage, and frequently at the expense of the agricultural industry.

Through the United Farmers' associations the views of agriculture can most effectively be presented, whether in support of progressive legislation or in opposition to detrimental legislation. The strength and influence of such views are in no small degree measured by the numerical strength of the organized farmers' associations. For this reason alone farmers can well afford to look upon these associations as an investment.

Some enthusiastic organizers frequently talk about having 100 per cent. of the farmers in membership in the associations. It is a high ideal, but it will never be reached, nor is it necessary to have 100 per cent. in order to have them highly effective. If one-third of the farm homes on the prairies were represented in membership in the associations they would become larger and more influential than they have ever been up to date. It will be a great mistake if in strengthening their business arm farmers allow their other arm to become weak through lack of proper functioning. There is perhaps even more need for strong and aggressive associations today than there has been in the past.

A Curious Demand

Perhaps the most curious demand for increased protective duties comes from the Canadian Shoe Manufacturers' Association. If any industry in Canada ought to be able to stand upon its own feet, it is the shoe industry. It already enjoys and has enjoyed for many years, high protection upon nearly everything it produces. The proof of the

value of that protection to the shoe industry is that, according to figures available, the imports of boots and shoes during 1924 and the preceding four years never exceeded 4 per cent. of the requirements of the Canadian people. In other words, the Canadian shoe manufacturers had 96 per cent. of the Canadian market tied up for themselves by means of the protective tariff. That is a situation which ought to be satisfactory to the highest protectionist in the Dominion of Canada. Any further increase in the tariff which would enable shoe manufacturers to raise their prices would be simply forcing an extra bonus out of the users of shoes.

In addition to having the Canadian market well protected the shoe manufacturers have free entry to the American market, and some of them have already developed a considerable trade, particularly in the New England States. When an industry has from 17 to 30 per cent. protection in its own market, and free entry into a consuming market of 110,000,000 people, that ought to afford sufficient opportunity for any enterprising business. As a matter of fact there are probably too many boot and shoe manufacturers in the Dominion for the size of the market to which they cater. The blame for this should not be laid upon the general public, nor should any further penalty be imposed in the form of increased protective duties. It is hardly conceivable that the manufacturing industry generally throughout Canada would support increased duties for the already highly-protected boot and shoe industry.

Editorial Notes

Frank A. Munsey, the famous millionaire bachelor publisher, of New York, died recently, and his will has just been made public. He left an estate of \$40,000,000. He was born in a little village in Maine, and left his native state as a boy with a capital

of \$40, which he multiplied into \$40,000,000, through publishing magazines and buying and selling daily newspapers and other periodicals. It is quite evident that he did not publish very many farm journals.

Ponzi, the famous get-rich-quick artist of New York, has done his five years in gaol and is back on the job. This time it is Florida real estate in which he is dealing, and he announces that his new land scheme is able to pay 200 per cent. to investors. We are not recommending any of our readers to invest in Ponzi's land scheme.

During the war nearly everybody believed the widely-circulated story that the Germans were boiling down the bodies of their dead soldiers for the sake of the fats and other products. Following the signing of the Locarno pact, Sir Austin Chamberlain, in the British House of Commons, declared the story to have been false and utterly without foundation, and expressed the hope that it would never be revived. As these war-time prejudices are eliminated the world moves towards a better understanding and greater goodwill.

Mr. Meighen had a real good time at Brandon on his favorite topic of the wobbling tendencies exhibited during the election campaign by Premier King. It was a subject that afforded Mr. Meighen a splendid opportunity and he took full advantage of it. Mr. King is a wobbler of parts. Like the late Elbert Hubbard, he would be wise to state that "My views are for this day and date only, and subject to change without notice." Mr. Meighen, however, has been doing a bit of shifting himself recently on his war policy, and at Brandon he was not quite so sure of the efficacy of his high tariff policy. He is learning a little of the wobbling movement.

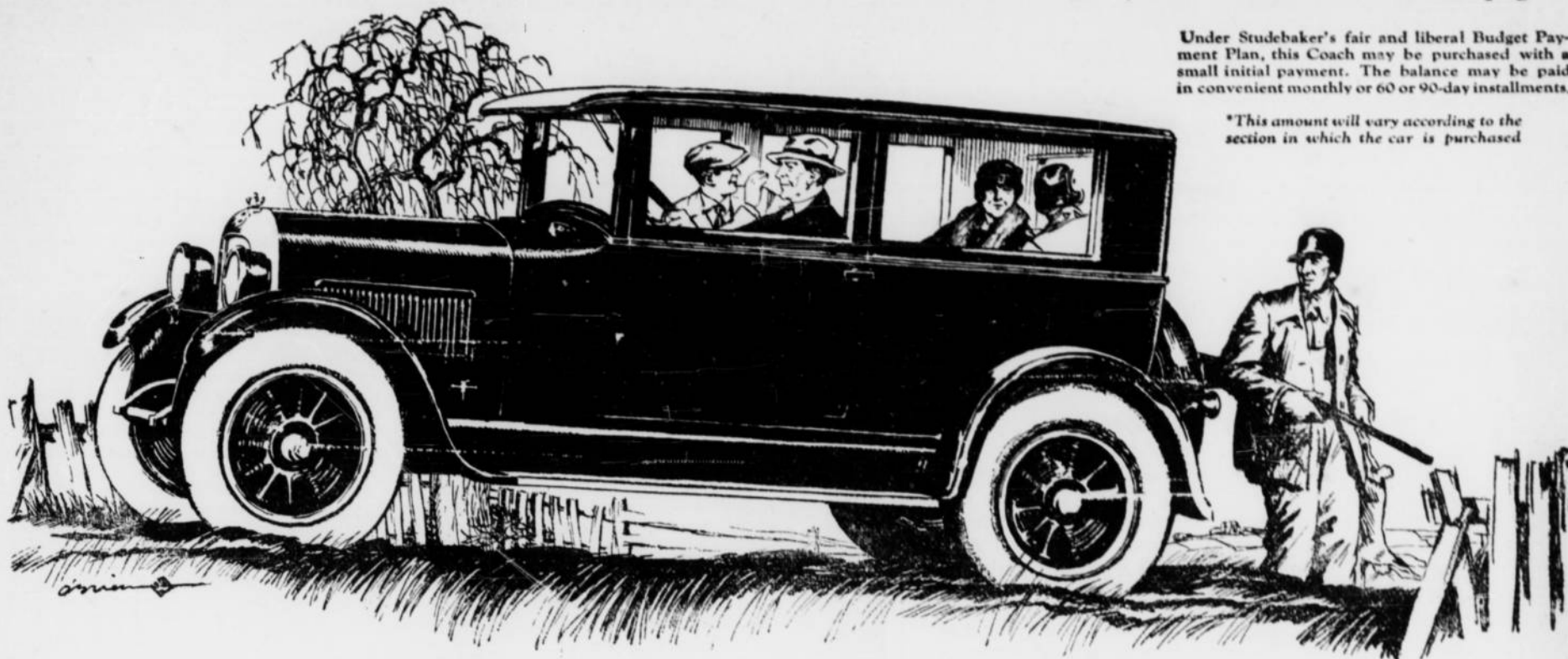


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—longer life, lower upkeep and greater comfort result from Unit-Built Construction
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There's a gasoline gauge on the dash, an 8-day clock, automatic windshield cleaner, rear-view mirror, ash receiver, stop light, dome light, and a splendid coincidental lock to ignition and steering wheel controlled by the key that operates door and spare tire locks. Spark control is automatic and there's a safety lighting control on the steering wheel.

The One-Profit Standard Six Coach is Studebaker's lowest priced closed car. Any of the dealers listed below will gladly demonstrate this car and finance its purchase on Studebaker's liberal Budget Payment Plan.

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A Real Living-room

One where comfort is an important consideration and in which proper touches of color lend a hand to beauty

By JEAN E. SOUTH

A REAL living-room has a friendly way with it. It seems to welcome us, and to invite our friends to linger. It has a cheery, restful atmosphere and is thoroughly comfortable.

But how often we find a living-room that affects us quite differently. It is stiff and unfriendly as an old-time parlor. What is the matter with it? We feel it needs making over like some of our clothes, and as spring, the time for change, draws near how dingy and dark our own living-room appears after its long winter use, and so we naturally begin to concentrate our thoughts on the most effective changes for it. As it is the most important room in the house, the one most commonly used and the centre of the family life, it must be honest according to the means and needs of the family.

It does not matter so much what furniture you use, so long as the proper atmosphere of comfort is achieved and for this a proper background is necessary. So the first consideration is the background, which consists of walls, woodwork and floor, and into the decision of this matter should come such questions as exposure and size.

Alas! How often we see the chill north room papered in cold grey or blue, or a sunshiny south room in yellow or red. Dull tones and cool colors are always good in the south room where there is abundance of light and soft, warm colors with a yellowish tone will suggest sunshine and warmth in a north room. Color is a very personal matter. There are people who become ill if surrounded by certain shades of green, while others feel restless and uncomfortable in the presence of too much red. It is always safer to use soft neutral colors for the walls, and it is surprising what miracles can be worked by using putty, tan, cream or grey unglistering paper absolutely without border and with a picture moulding run at the ceiling turn. The ceiling should be plain, of a lighter tone than the walls, and never dead white. Such a background will show off our pictures and furniture to best advantage, will blend with any coloring in the objects, in the room, and will provide the restful atmosphere we are trying to achieve.

The Matter of Woodwork and Floor

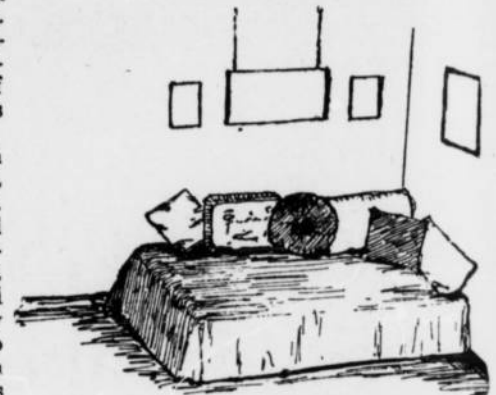
The doors, windows and baseboard constitute the woodwork of a room and it directly influences the choice of the wall color. A pale, delicate creamy yellow is charming with woodwork painted white, but it would not do with woodwork of heavy oak color. If it has to be refinished it is better to paint it to tone with the wall color. It seems to add to the apparent size, and this is very necessary in a small room, especially if it is cut up with many irregular openings, such as doors and windows. If it is impossible to change the woodwork it should be sanded, waxed and polished to a dull finish.

The floor of any room is always a problem; each year it needs refinishing, and long before spring time we notice worn places appearing near doors and passageways. Each type of floor needs its own special treatment, and the soft woods are more difficult to renew, but even they can be made beautiful and lasting when finished in the right way. The rug should be substantial enough to stand hard wear, but it also should not be too hard, as floor covering is primarily designed to furnish a certain softness and comfort, as well as to hide the floor and provide a background. Like the floor, it should be darker than the walls. It is surprising how much hard wear a moderately good rug will give, and if a new one has to be invested in, remember that it should be inconspicuous in design and neutral in color.

Furniture May Need An Overhauling

Having refinished the background the furniture is the next consideration. Begin by discarding all unnecessary ornaments and

pieces of furniture, and try to restore new life and beauty to the things about to be used. In any family and especially where there are children, there are bound to be frequent furniture casualties, chairs get out of commission, table tops are marred, castors come off, or the furniture just naturally gets to the point of needing to be done over. The repairing can be done at home, most blemishes can be removed and most breaks mended. It is not so difficult a matter as may at first appear. Many a table that has become discolored and worn and banished as unfit for the living-room, may be started on a new era of its existence by using varnish remover, sand paper, stain and wax finish, or if that is not possible by painting it. By the same method odd pieces of furniture can be made to tone in with the other furniture of the living-room. It



It is a good thing to think of groups of articles. Here is an attractive arrangement of couch, cushions and pictures.

is not a new idea to stain all furniture that is to be used in the same room the same color, but it is an excellent one. A wicker chair in its natural color is usually out of harmony in any room, but if it is thoroughly washed with soap and water it can be stained like the rest of the furniture, afterwards varnished to strengthen it. Occasionally a room may contain both golden oak and walnut furniture. It is an easy matter to make all look like walnut, but it is impossible to change any dark wood into a light oak. The use of slip covers, made at home, of some inexpensive but harmonious material will always improve chairs that are particularly ugly or shabby. In the summer especially slip covers made of an attractive material are a decided improvement.

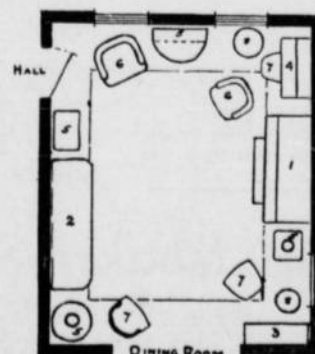
Comfort An Important Consideration

A well arranged living-room, like a well ordered house, is one that most truthfully serves the needs of its occupants. Comfort and convenience for both family and guest should be the first thought, and tables, chairs, couch and desk placed for the greater comfort. When we enter a well arranged room there is some feature that attracts our attention, making the other furnishings subject to it. It may be a charmingly draped window, a cleverly arranged window seat, a comfortable couch or a fire-place, but whatever it is all other parts must be in keeping with it and when a room has two or more striking features all should bear some relation to each other. The first thing to remember is

that all the tall pieces of furniture are not planned for one side of the room, and all the short pieces for the opposite side, but that we must intermingle high with low pieces, giving the most attractive object the most prominent position, also that all the main pieces of furniture and rugs should be placed in accordance with the direction of the walls, while small tables and chairs may be grouped in the most pleasing position.

It is a good plan to think of groups from the very start. Try arranging two or three of the pieces

Continued on Page 20



A Room Plan

1. Piano; 2. Couch; 3. Bookcase; 4. Desk, with chair; 5. Tables; 6. Large Chairs; 7. Small Chairs; 8. Jardener Stands.

Clothing for Warmth

Why some fabrics afford greater protection for the body in cold weather

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

FOOD, clothing, fuel and shelter are the four primary needs of the human being, and of course there is much difference among the various races with respect to the importance placed upon clothing. Among civilized people clothing occupies a position close to food in importance. In this climate we must consider clothing for warmth, for it is essential, for health's sake, to be sufficiently clothed.

Each woman must decide for herself or her family whether enduring or temporary fabrics are ultimately the cheapest for her. There is no objection to materials which appear to be better than they are if they are purchased for transient use. Inexpensive materials certainly have their economic place, for the easy soiling of light colors, the tendency to fade, the passing whims of fashion and the outgrowing of clothing make it desirable to have material not too high in price.

There are occasions, therefore, when it pays to buy the best materials and other times when cheap presentable materials may be more economical. Good materials not only wear longer, but look well until they fall to shreds, whereas a cheap material may look shabby and become baggy after a very short time.

Some Things Worth Learning

To be qualified to judge goods for herself every woman may easily acquire the few essentials: The power to identify the five main textile fibres—cotton, linen, wool, silk and rayon or artificial silk—by feeling, seeing, pulling and by simple home chemical tests. She may learn their values as to dyeing, shrinking, wearing, weighting and the effect of various finishes on the materials. This training may be received through lectures and talks in clubs, magazine articles, various textile books and, perhaps most important of all, through experience in buying.

Materials made from wool or hair vary greatly as the fibre ranges from the short staple, soft crimped Merino wool to the long silky wool of the Leicester sheep of England, the glossy hair of the Angora goat, or the long coarse hair of the Chinese sheep. The length of the fibre varies from two to 20 inches and the fibres, especially the shorter ones, are covered with minute scales which overlap. These scales tend to draw together or mat when subjected to moist heat, a very valuable property since it renders it possible to make a very compact cloth and even to make a felt fabric without weaving.

On account of these variations many different types of materials are made, such as materials made from soft uncombed yarns (i.e., blankets, broadcloths, etc.), materials made from either long, lustrous, carefully combed yarns (i.e., worsteds, serges, etc.), felted materials and carpet materials.

The difference between woolens and worsted is that for woolens the short stapled yarns are used and no attempt is made to make the fibres lie parallel when the yarn is being spun, and when the materials are woven the lines of weaving are more or less obliterated, while in the worsteds the yarns are combed repeatedly and the pattern in the cloth shows up clearly from a firmly woven surface. The worsted materials must go through more processes in the manufacture than the woolens and they are therefore usually higher in price, though some woolen materials, such as broadcloths, must go through many finishing processes which increases the cost to a considerable extent. Worsteds fabrics hold their place well when pressed; they are firmly woven, and not easily frayed; they seldom contain shoddy and will endure much wear if well cared for.

Shoddy is a term given to wool which has been re-manufactured from old clothes, rags, mill waste, etc. Materials which are made from this source may be quite satisfactory if they are made from a good grade of wool, but often shoddy materials wear out and look shabby long before their time. Often, too, the price asked for a material made of re-claimed wool is the same as for good virgin wool, and it is difficult to detect shoddy. But it has a place as the supply of wool is limited.

If everybody insisted on wearing garments made only from virgin wool (i.e., wool that has never been spun before) the world's supply of raw material would soon be exhausted. At the rate it is produced today there is only enough to provide 14 ounces of wool annually for everyone who needs warm clothing (i.e., those living outside the tropics).

Wool a Poor Conductor of Heat

The scales on the wool fibre, together with the elastic nature of the fibre itself, cause the manufactured materials to be porous and capable of holding air in the meshes. Since air is a poor conductor of heat this aids in retention of body warmth

without hindering the evaporation of perspiration. Wool is light in weight in proportion to its warmth as compared with other textile fibres. It absorbs moisture very slowly and may retain drops of moisture on the outside fibres and the lustrous surface of these fibres often causes the drops to slide off, so it actually sheds moisture. The durability of woolen materials is due to the elastic nature of the fibre. Wool absorbs dyes readily and usually retains them during the entire life of the fabric.

Easy Tests for Materials

When buying woolen materials the housewife might find the following tests useful:

1. Pull some threads of the fabric out and break them. The ends of wool fibres will appear kinky, wiry and uneven when compared with the even tufted ends of cotton fibres.

Wool pulls apart when broken, while cotton fibres snap.

If a match is touched to these fibres a slow burning of wool and a crisp ball of ash result, with a characteristic odor of burned hair. Cotton burns with a brisk crackling sound and leaves practically no ash.

Animal fibres dissolve readily in a weak, hot solution of caustic potash. If a sample about one and a half inches square is boiled for 15 to 20 minutes in a mixture of lye, one tablespoon to one pint of soft water, the wool will be completely dissolved, leaving the cotton.

To test the wearing quality of material, press the two thumbs together on the cloth and then pull the material straight out, first warp way then filling way. If it tears or frays in either direction it shows lack of strength. To discover if material will bear strain in the seams, the threads of warp and woof should be pushed with the fingernail. If they can be pushed without difficulty and are soft the material is not strong. Another way of testing is to run a needle in and out of a double material as if making a tuck. The single cloth is then drawn away from each side and if a row of holes shows along the needle the material will not bear strain.

To test for fading, cut a sample of the material and pin it to a paper, cover half the sample and leave in the sun for several days. Then compare to see if the uncovered sample is faded.

Silk is animal fibre also and, like wool, is a poor conductor of heat, but because of the nature of the fibre itself, materials



Women do 75 per cent. of the buying, so it behooves them to be well informed as to quality of fabrics.

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Continued on Page 18

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Assistant Commissioner.	Chief Commissioner.

Royal Bank Statement

The recently-published statement of the Royal Bank shows that institution now to be the second largest bank on this continent in point of assets, being surpassed only by the National City Bank of New York. The assets show a gain of \$200,000,000, half of which is attributable to the purchase of the Union Bank, and the Bank of Central and South America. The other half is the result of the growth of the

general business of the bank.

An analysis of assets and liabilities discloses an exceptionally strong cash position. Liquid assets stand at 56.3 per cent., and cash and cash balances are 28.4 per cent. of liabilities to the public. Current loans and discounts in Canada have increased by \$42,000,000, or 28.5 per cent. Total deposits have increased by \$179,000,000, or 38.9 per cent. Profits for the year amount to \$4,081,628.

Making Over a Bedroom

How a woman friend converted an unattractive bedroom into an attractive one at the cost of five dollars

By LILIAN B. THOMAS

"WHAT a delightful room!" I stopped at the bedroom door, to admire one of the gayest and most attractive rooms I had ever seen.

"Do you like it?" my friend asked, smiling with pleasure.

"Like it!" I repeated. "It is one of those rooms that seem to be waiting to make you feel at home."

"Oh, I am so glad, for I have always wanted my rooms to give that feeling of welcome to my friends," and she walked over and straightened the corner of the bedspread, that really did not need straightening.

"You have succeeded," I said with a satisfied nod, "But I thought you told me your payments on your new house took all your ready cash and you couldn't afford to spend anything on new things for inside."

"So I did," she acknowledged, and that time she didn't smile at me, she just grinned, like an impudent boy, who has done something clever. "But we are not quite broke and this room cost me just a five-dollar bill."

"I stared at her in amazement, for I knew something of the cost of furniture and drapings in the West, and with a doubting shake of my head said, 'I'm from Missouri, you'll have to show me?'"

She did, and for the benefit of Guide readers, who, now that Christmas is over, are turning their thoughts toward spring, and wondering what they can do to brighten up their homes, I will tell exactly what she had done to the furniture that had been an eyesore.

That Disreputable Bedstead

In the first place she decided on her color scheme. She had always admired the high class grey furniture displayed in the exclusive shops, and, as she was experimenting, she felt that she might as well try that as any color. The paper on the walls, was not new, but it was the kind of paper that mellows instead of fades in patches, and it was rather a soft cream tint with just a reminiscent touch of rose, more a memory than an outline of a flower. Grey against such a background was good and so she went to work.

First she washed the bedstead, which was an iron one, so battered that it looked as if it had the black smallpox. She rubbed off all the loose bits of enamel, and then went over it with thick grey paint, covering all the black spots. Now those who have iron bedsteads know that in the spots where the enamel comes off, there is quite a dint. It was these dints she filled with thick grey paint, and the first coat was far from satisfactory. Then she went over the whole bedstead, giving it a coat of grey. Again the result was not very good. The dints still stood out, so she again painted the dark spots, and when they were dry gave the whole bedstead a second coat.

It was then that she began to warm to her task, for the dark spots were beginning to disappear. Now she gave the whole bedstead a coat of grey enamel, and when it was dry she gave it a second coat. The result was not perfect. The dints could still be seen, if you looked for them, but the whole effect was good and she was well satisfied.

The Golden Oak Bureau

Of her bureau, nothing much but the "oak" was left. The golden part was gone except in patches, and what was left she removed with a knife, and after rubbing it with sandpaper, she gave it two coats of paint and two of enamel. Not only was it like a new piece of furniture, a pleasure to look at, but the value was doubled, or trebled.

The handles were tarnished and twisted, so she took them off and put on new ones. Next she turned to the highboy, that she had bought second hand at a time when she had to consider price more than appearance. It belonged to the weathered oak period,

and it looked weathered. It was a tired kind of brown, darker in some places than others. It was like some people, who try so hard to fit into every environment, that they lose all personality, and seem to disappear in the general landscape.

She had always disliked that piece of furniture for it had never seemed to do itself justice. But it was well-made and useful, and it was with genuine pleasure that she dashed the paint on it, and covered its insignificance.

It was incredible the difference in that one piece. The change was such as Cinderella must have experienced, when the fairy waved her wand and she found herself clothed in the wonderful ball gown. The highboy came out of its shamed effacement, and showed its rather good lines and its dainty slim legs.

Next she robbed the kitchen. It wasn't a Windsor chair she took, but it was a neatly made chair, with a curved back and rungs, and slim straight legs. This she painted and enamelled, and if you wish to prove that a fine grey finish will give a chair a certain appearance of lightness and grace not visible before, try it. Her chair certainly looked most attractive, and not at all like the common kitchen variety, that it was.

Next Came the Window

Her window looked south, and that meant much light, so she decided that it could stand double curtains. The room as it was now, was too grey, and she needed some color to brighten it, and the color she decided to have, was the rose, that seemed to cling like a faint perfume to the wall paper.

She had no difficulty in getting a most attractive piece of chintz, with a grey background, and gay rose flowers, with trailing green stems and leaves for 43 cents a yard. This was so wide that she split it lengthwise and thus required only three yards for the two side curtains and the valance across the top.

For inside curtains she got a cream madras for 25 cents a yard, and when the curtains were up, the character of the room began to appear. It was as if they added the touch of life, and gaiety, and humor, to what had so far been a rather serious business. But my friend was still not satisfied. Her floor was bare and the white coverlet on her bed did not seem to her quite satisfactory.

She tried several rugs on the floor, as an experiment, bringing in a small Wilton from the den, with an idea that if necessary she might rob Peter to pay Paul, for at the minute, she was more anxious to make that room perfect than anything else. But the Wilton didn't feel at home. It looked heavy and awkward, like a man trying to hold a delicate tea cup and eat cake and talk politics all at the same time.

Something For the Floor

Next she brought in a grass mat from the porch, and while it looked better than the Wilton rug, it wasn't exactly right. She was puzzled and undecided. She began to wonder whether there was such a thing as a rug that would just suit that room. It was while she was getting dinner that she noticed a rag mat in the kitchen, and with a laugh at herself for thinking of it, she raced upstairs with it, and no sooner was it on the floor than she knew her problem was solved. A rag mat was what that room needed.

The one from the kitchen was old and not quite suitable, so she bought some dye, the rose color in her curtains, some green, the same as the leaves, and some grey like the furniture. When she had the rags dyed she made herself an oval mat.

In order to give the mat the appearance of having a grey background she made the outside ring, about four inches wide of grey. The next ring was a gay rose, the next black, the

Continued on Page 21

Some Useful Ideas

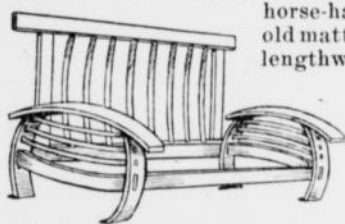
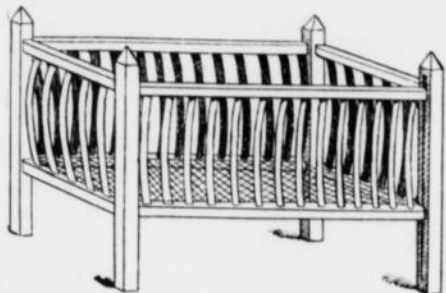
Guide readers explain how to make
some practical articles

Novel Use for Barrel Staves

WE have three pieces of furniture of which we are rather proud—an arm chair, a davenport and a child's crib—all made by the handy man of the house, out of oak barrel staves, pieces of broken reaches and eveners. From the illustrations accompanying this one may get some idea of what two of the finished articles looked like.

The dimensions of the davenport are as follows: Length, 5 feet 6 inches; width, 29 inches; height of back, 27 inches; the top of the back, the front and side pieces of the seat, 1½ inches by 3 inches; arms and side pieces of the seat and the leg are 4 inches at the end, 5 inches at the centre and 30 inches long. The bars are 1 inch wide and placed 4 ins. apart.

The side and back bars of the chair and the ends of the davenport are mortised and pinned. The back bars of the davenport are mortised and glued. The seat and the arms of both pieces of furniture are fastened to the back with screws. The chair cushions are made of denim and are stuffed with horse-hair. An old mattress cut lengthwise and



covered with brown denim makes a very comfortable seat and back cushion for the davenport. The wood of the chair and davenport was stained a dark oak.

The crib is mortised and glued. There is an extra piece (not shown in the drawing) between the front posts for strength, as the front is made to slide up and down on iron rods fitted into the front posts. The bottom is a separate frame knotted with binder twine, which, if tied tightly, makes a very good substitute for wire springs.

The dimensions of the crib are as follows: Length, 48 inches; width, 27 inches; end and side pieces, 1 inch by 2 inches; height of post, 38 inches; bars are three-quarters of an inch wide and placed 3 inches apart. The springs are placed 16 inches from the bottom of the post.

The actual money expended would not exceed \$5.00, which includes the cost of an adjustable plane. At the time these were made davenports were selling from \$40 up, chairs for

\$20 and cribs for \$15. We consider that we saved money by making our own pieces of furniture.—Mrs. J. A. J. Halkirk, Alta.

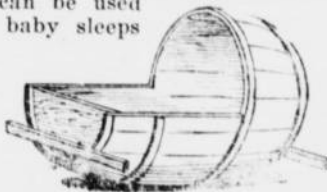
For the Soft Water Supply

If one has not a cistern it is a good thing to have a steel barrel in the kitchen. This type of barrel does not dry out like a wooden one will. I use one in my kitchen and have a wooden cover made for it. The back piece of the cover is cut straight to fit against the wall, and is six inches wide and long enough to go across the barrel. It is of two thicknesses of boards and grooved so as to fit over the edge of the barrel. The other part of the cover is rounded, to the shape of the barrel, only a little larger. The pieces are fastened together with hinges.

The boards are covered with oilcloth. This makes a convenient extra working table for my kitchen.—M. M. V., Sask.

A Cradle for the Baby

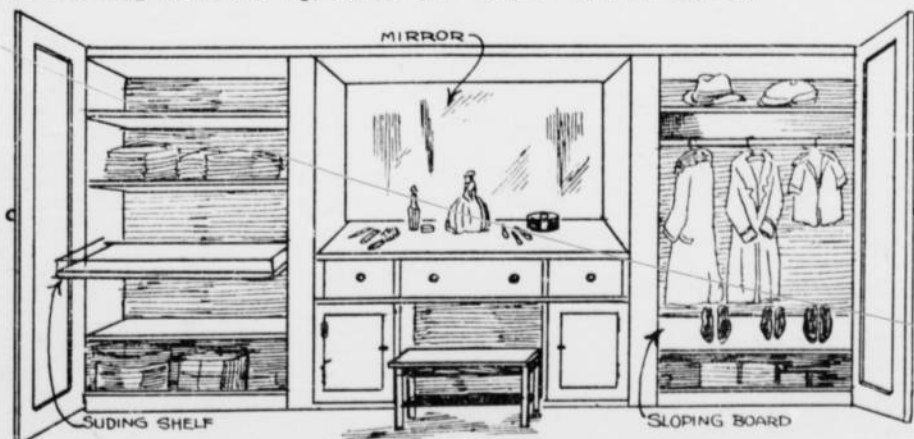
It is quite easy to make a very comfortable cradle from a barrel. It is one that can be used when the baby sleeps



out-of-doors in warm weather. Secure an ordinary barrel from the local general or hardware store. Split it lengthwise two-thirds of the way. Then saw it across at right angles to the split. Place the barrel on its side and lo, you have a cradle! Two small wooden pieces should be nailed securely to the ends low down so that the barrel may not rock too far and tip over. Paint the barrel with a pretty shade of blue paint.—Mrs. G. R. D., Sask.

Bedroom With Sloping Ceiling

So often the homemaker has to contend with bedrooms that have sloping ceilings. They are a trial. I have found a way to turn even a sloping ceiling to good use in my bedroom. I divided the wall in three equal spaces and had a built-in arrangement of dressing table and closets as shown in the accompanying illustration. In the left-hand closet I have sliding drawers made up to within 18 inches of the top. In the centre I have a built-in dressing table at which I use a small bench.—Mrs. H. H., Ont.



A novel way of turning a sloping ceiling to a good advantage

MONEY FOR IDEAS

If you have made your home more convenient, comfortable and attractive, tell The Guide about it. For suitable ideas regular rates are paid. Send a description, and, if possible, a sketch or diagram to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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Interference in Radio Reception

Some suggestions how to lessen this difficulty

By W. A. DICKSON

WITH the great number of broadcasting stations in operation today, the problem of interference has increased to what is considered as one of the most complicated situations in radio reception.

The first general step towards alleviating interference lies in the classification of the different kinds of interference into groups with respect to the method of elimination. The four types commonly encountered, each being more or less independent of one another and requiring different methods in circumventing the restrictions they impose on reception, are: Broadcasting interference, artificial interference, radio telegraph code interference, atmospheric.

Considering the first of these, broadcast interference, we have the overlapping of two stations' carrier waves, producing in the receiver a "beat" frequency. This manifests itself in the form of a high pitched whistle. The remedy for this annoyance, unfortunately, does not lie in the hands of the operator since it is directly due to the present scheme of wave-length allocations, which is entirely too small for the number of transmitting stations in operation. Steps are being taken, however, to steady the carrier waves, thus preventing the variation in wave-length through the adoption of a new invention, the Piezo Crystal.

Some readers will, no doubt, confuse "beat" interference with the heterodyne squeals caused by oscillating regenerative receivers in the immediate neighborhood. This form of interference has been discussed so often that we will not stop to consider it here. The only remedy is the education of the owners of regenerative receiving sets as to the proper method of tuning.

Artificial Interference

There are many kinds of interference coming under the classification of artificial, or that made by man. Chiefly these are caused by electric power lines, leaky transformers, telephone ringers, are lamps and street cars; electric appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, heating equipment with thermostatic controls and electric motors. X-ray and violet ray machines also cause considerable noise when operated in the close vicinity of a receiving set.

Sources of man-made interference may be located by means of a portable receiver equipped with a loop aerial. As the loop is turned the interference will be loudest when its side is pointing in the direction from which the noise is coming from. With very little difficulty and some patience a source of artificial interference can be located exactly. When the cause of the trouble is found it may be reported to the proper officials who will be only too pleased to co-operate in the elimination of the annoyance.

Interference caused by street cars is very difficult to eliminate, however if the aerial is erected so that it is at right angles to the trolley wires the noise may be reduced somewhat. This remedy may also be employed when there are high tension power lines close by. Where leaky transformers and insulators are found it is only necessary to report them to the power company.

Code interference from radio telegraph stations may be traced to two sources—commercial and amateur activities. If you are bothered with commercial code interference (usually on a wave-

length in the neighborhood of 500 meters) the best plan is to shorten your aerial. Amateur stations seldom cause any trouble to broadcast reception except in cases where the obsolete method of transmission is employed. Practically all present-day amateur stations are equipped with highly efficient apparatus and use wave-lengths below 80 meters.

Atmospheric Trouble

Considering atmospheric interference we find this form of trouble divided into two classes—fading and static. If your trouble is fading, nothing outside of making your set as efficient as possible, will help solve the problem. Fading and swinging of signals is something that we know very little about, although the foremost engineers have been working on it for years. Static (more noticeable in the summer months) can be minimized by keeping the aerial as short and low as possible. The use of loop receivers is another method of decreasing static interference.

Improving Selectivity of Receiver

Under broadcast interference, the lack of selectivity is one of the greatest problems encountered by the owners of receivers today. Lack of selectivity or the inability to tune out undesired stations is due to one of two things. First, the receiver may be operating in close proximity to a powerful transmitting station, or, second, the receiver itself may lack in design or electrical performance even though it is comfortably far away from the offending station. If you have acquired a receiver that is limited in respect to selectivity, the following suggestions will be of value.

The first general rule in improving the effectiveness of a set that proves insufficiently selective, is to make changes that will add to its general efficiency. In receivers which employ an outside aerial the first thing to do would be to decrease the length of the wire used in the system. Long aerials are satisfactory in locations where there are no active stations in the immediate vicinity. A long aerial at the expense of selectivity provides a greater input current, and, of course, furnishes a greater output current at the reproducing end of the set.

This advantage, however, is only available to those who live far enough away from any of the powerful transmitting stations.

Another aid is to improve the general efficiency of the aerial and ground system. A poorly-constructed, unwisely-located antenna will have a high value of resistance and resistance and selectivity do not go hand-in-hand. Keep the wires clean and free, solder all splices and run it direct to the antenna post of the receiver.

The ground system is too often very sadly neglected. A mere contact to an iron pipe may furnish a path for the current to the ground—but that doesn't say how much resistance such a path offers. Try several grounds and if you find that none of them give good results build yourself a counterpoise. This is nothing more than another series of three or four wires suspended a few feet off the ground and directly beneath the aerial. It should be insulated from the aerial as well as from the ground and is connected to the ground post of the receiver.

The next consideration with regard to increasing the selectivity of

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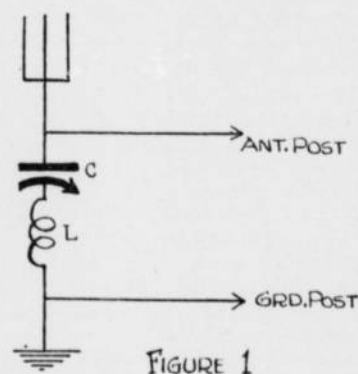


FIGURE 1

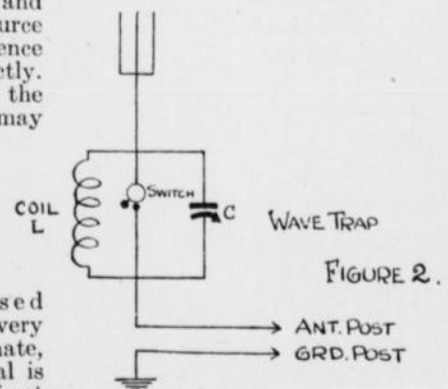


FIGURE 2.

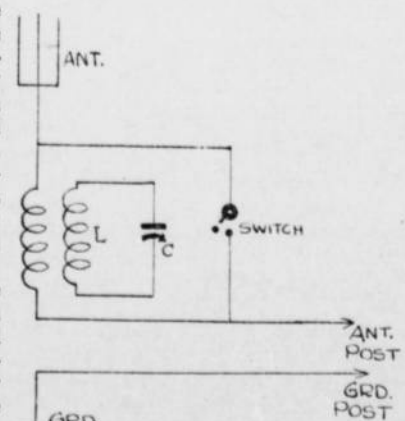


FIGURE 3.

What Shall We Have for Supper?

Some suggested recipes that will help to answer that question for the busy housekeeper
By THE COUNTRY COOK

HOW often we hear the query, "What shall we have for supper tonight?" Not only hear it, but ask the same question ourselves. In most homes breakfast varies little from one day to another. Meat and vegetables solve the dinner problem, but the third meal of the day seems to be in a class by itself. In this cold climate there is the temptation to eat too much hearty food and serve meat three times a day, and so we miss the variety in food values our bodies need. In other words, we do not get the proper assortment of vitamins. There are so many attractive and nourishing supper dishes that take the place of meat and potatoes one scarcely knows which ones to print first. Salads, croquettes, scollops and souffles, all tasty, dainty and delicious. Croquettes sound very formidable, but in reality they are not hard to make and one is well repaid for the extra effort. One can utilize all kinds of leftovers in croquettes.

Croquettes

The general rule for croquettes is to use two cups of chopped meat, fish or chicken to one cup of white sauce.

White Sauce

2 1/2 T. butter
1-3 c. flour
1 c. milk
1/4 tsp. salt.
Pepper

Put butter in a saucepan, stir until melted and bubbling, add the flour mixed with the seasoning and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the milk, bring to the boiling point and boil two minutes. Mix with this the two cups of chicken, fish, veal or other meat; a little onion may be added if desired. Mix the meat and sauce thoroughly and set aside to cool. When the mixture is cold and fairly firm, roll with the hands into balls, finally rolling them into cylinder shape. Roll in fine bread crumbs, then in egg (the egg should be beaten and two tablespoons water added), then in bread crumbs again; if possible let these stand an hour before frying. Fry in deep fat that is hot enough to cook a piece of soft bread a golden brown in 40 seconds. Serve with peas, beans, creamed carrots or onions.

Salmon Croquettes

1 1/2 c. cold flakes salmon
1 c. thick white sauce
Few grains cayenne
1 tsp. lemon juice
Salt

Add sauce to salmon, then seasoning. Cool, shape, dip in crumbs, egg and crumbs again, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

Cheese Croquettes

2 T. butter
2 T. flour
1/4 c. milk
1 1/2 c. soft cheese
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. paprika
2 eggs

Make a thick sauce, using the fat, flour and milk. Add the slightly-beaten egg yolks, the cheese and seasoning. Cool, shape, roll in cracker dust or bread crumbs, dip in egg, roll in crumbs again. Chill, fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper.

Egg and Potato Salad

4 c. boiled potatoes
1 c. celery or cabbage
1 T. chopped parsley
4 eggs
2 T. chopped cucumber
pickle
Few drops onion juice

Cut the cold boiled potatoes in one-half inch slices, cut these in cubes, add three of the eggs chopped, the celery or cabbage and the cucumber pickle, and parsley if you have it. Moisten with cream salad dressing and mould in a salad bowl. Garnish with the remaining egg cut in slices or petals.

Cream Dressing

1 tsp. mustard
2 tsp. flour
1 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
2 tsp. sugar
1/2 c. milk
1 egg
1-3 c. vinegar
1/2 c. cream
1 T. melted butter

Mix the dry ingredients, the egg slightly beaten, the melted butter, milk. Put in double boiler and add the vinegar slowly, stirring constantly

Cook until thick, cool and add cream whipped.

Chicken Salad

Boiling fowl cooked until tender makes delicious salad.

2 c. cold chicken
1/2 c. cold apples
1/2 c. chopped celery
Salad dressing
Cut the chicken, celery and apples in small pieces, add the salad dressing and chill. This is especially good served with tea biscuits, hot or cold.

Pineapple and Cheese Salad

1 can pineapple
Lettuce
Cream or cottage cheese
Salad dressing

If lettuce is not available, cut some apples or celery in small pieces, place on this a slice of pineapple, roll the cheese in a ball and place in the centre. Nuts or dates may be added if desired.

Baked Macaroni with Cheese

1 c. macaroni
1 c. white sauce
1/2 c. bread crumbs
2 T. butter
1/2 c. grated cheese

Cook macaroni in boiling water until soft, drain and rinse in cold water. Place half the macaroni in a greased baking pan, add half the white sauce, grated cheese and buttered crumbs. Repeat in layers, bake 20 minutes.

Scotch Woodcock

4 eggs, hard boiled
3 T. butter
1 1/2 T. flour
1 c. milk
1/4 tsp. salt
Pepper
Worcestershire sauce

Make a thin white sauce of butter, flour, milk and seasoning, add the eggs, finely chopped, and season with the sauce. Serve on bread toasted on one side and the woodcock served on the untoasted side.

Cheese Souffle

2 T. butter
3 T. flour
1/2 c. scalded milk
1/4 tsp. salt
1/4 c. grated cheese
3 eggs

Make a thick white sauce of the flour, butter, milk and salt, add the cheese; remove from the fire and add the well-beaten egg yolks. Cool this mixture and fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into a buttered baking dish, place in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven until firm.

Potatoes on the Half Shell

6 large baked potatoes
3 T. melted butter
1 small onion
1 1/2 c. meat or fish
1 c. milk or gravy
Pepper and salt

This is an excellent way of using left over baked potatoes. Cut the potatoes lengthwise and remove the inside, being careful not to break the skins, mash the potato well and add the fish well flaked, the milk and melted butter. Beat until smooth and fluffy and pile in the skins. Bake in a moderate oven until a golden brown. If meat is used, chop the meat and use gravy or stock in place of milk. These are good without either meat or fish.

Green Pea Soup

1 can peas
3 T. melted butter
1 small onion
3 c. milk
2 T. flour

Put the peas, the onion, chopped fine, in a saucepan and let them simmer for 20 minutes, rub through a sieve, return to saucepan. Melt the butter, add the flour and stir into the peas, add seasoning and milk and stir until smooth and hot. Dried peas may be used instead of canned peas, by soaking them over night in soft water.

Cheese Croutons

Toast bread and cut in strips, rounds, diamonds or other shapes, spread lightly with butter and spread with gralid Canadian cheese, dust with paprika and set in the oven just long enough to melt the cheese, not brown it. The bread may be sauted in butter rather than toasted if preferred.

Baked Peas

6 slices bacon
1 can peas
1/2 tsp. salt
Pepper
1 c. cream
1/2 c. bread crumbs

Cut bacon in small pieces and brown. Place peas in a baking dish, add bacon and fat, salt, pepper and cream. Cover with bread crumbs and bake in moderate oven. Onion may be added if desired. Serve with cheese croutons.



It's certainly a bargain
when the men agree on it
like they do on the

Market Day Special

Be sure you get the
"Market Day
Special"
with the
SUN-MAID GIRL
on it



Raisins
in cereal
Great!

—says Mary Dean

Men are apt to sniff at our bargains. We watch for "specials" because we know what a difference they make in the month's bills. Men often think we buy just because the price sounds low.

But here's a special which even the men folks call a real buy—the "Market Day Special," put out by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers.

It's four pounds of the finest seedless raisins you ever saw for the money. Tender, plump raisins, all cleaned and ready to use.

And here's why men think it's so great. You put a handful of these raisins into the cereal each morning and they get a real breakfast treat.

And a half a cup of these same raisins in an apple pie

Grown and packed by

SUN-MAID Raisin Growers

OF CALIFORNIA

A cooperative association of 17,000 individual growers.

\$2,400
CASH PRIZES

Have you a favorite recipe using raisins? Send the coupon for details of Sun-Maid's Cookery Competition. Your recipe has a good chance of winning one of the big cash prizes.

Mail

Mary Dean, Sunland Sales Association of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. C1001, 137 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Please send me, free, folder "Short Cuts to Food Men Really Like"; the 32-page book of "Famous Cooks' Recipes for Raisin Cookery"; also details of Cookery Contest.

Name.....
Address.....
P.O.....Prov.....

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Under the Direction of 28 Specialists

Grades VIII, IX, X, XI and XII. Bookkeeping, Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Secretaryship, Farm Accounting and all related subjects.

Write for Particulars

Western Extension College
SASKATOON, SASK.



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Radio experts use and recommend these powerful, long-lasting batteries. Get yours from your dealer.

BURGESS DRY CELLS LTD.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.



Quality Biscuits

Guests appreciate these delightful Sandwich Creams. They simply melt in the mouth.

Buy them by the pound --it's economical

5 Paulin Chambers Co. Ltd.

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REGINA SASKATOON WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY EDMONTON

FOREVER FREE from ASTHMA

ASTHMA-SERA, a wonderful new medicine, softens and soothes the bronchial passages, restores gland activity to normal and **quickly and forever** banishes Asthma, Hay Fever and all bronchial troubles. Free information sent gladly, tear out this advertisement and send with name and address to

R. M. B. Laboratories, Ltd.

618-C Vancouver Block Vancouver, B.C.

ALL HUMBUG Uric Acid Never Did Cause Rheumatism

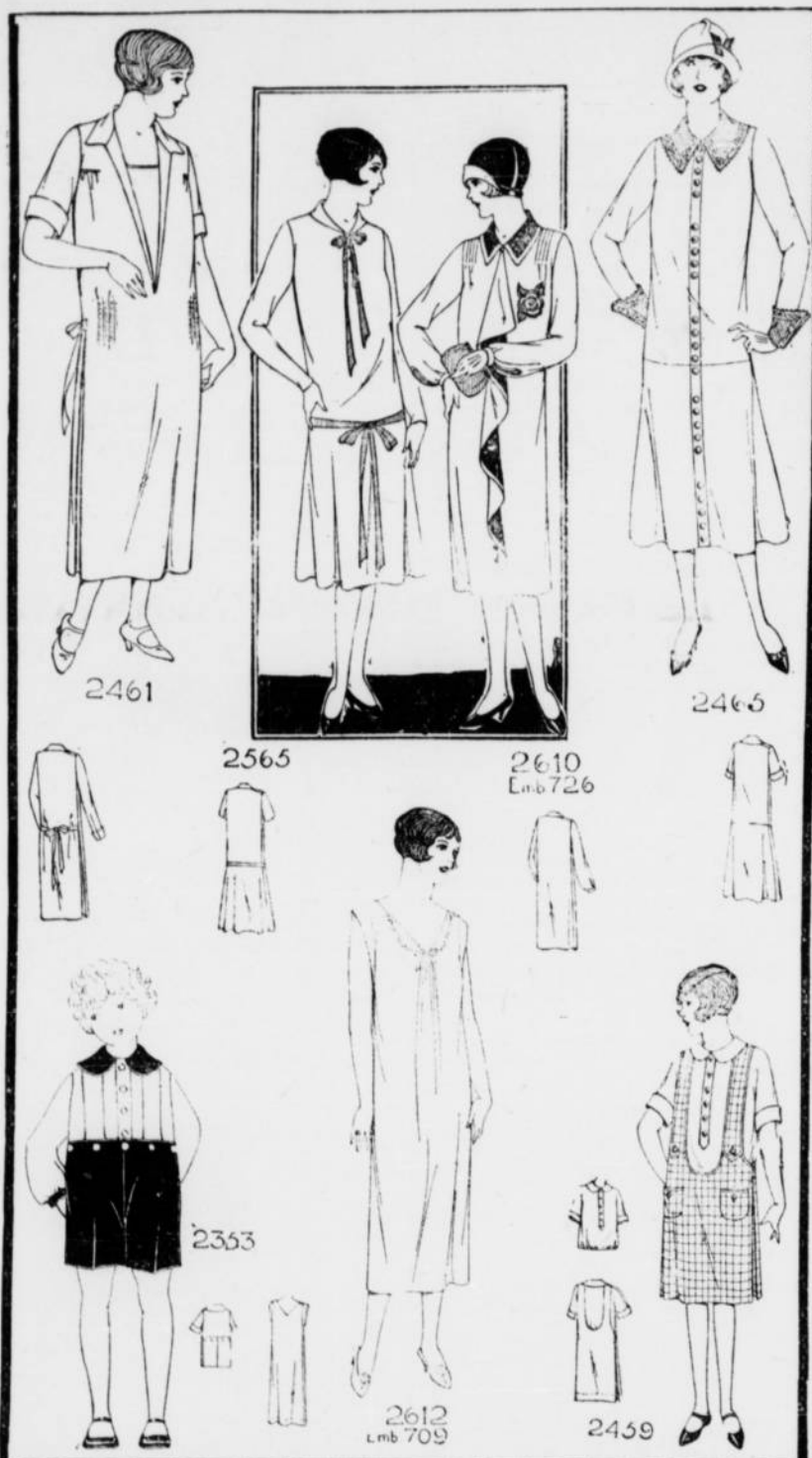
Free Book Explains Why

If you want to get rid of rheumatism, you must first get rid of the old belief that uric acid causes it.

Read the book that is helping thousands. It's called "The Inner Mysteries of Rheumatism," and it's well worth reading because it tells, in simple words that anyone can understand, the truth about rheumatism, gout, neuritis, sciatica and lumbago.

The tenth edition is just off the press and a free copy will be mailed to you if you will send your name and address (a postal will do) today to H. P. Clearwater, Ph.D., 1434B Street, Hallowell, Maine. Better send today, as another edition will not be printed unless necessary.

New and Dainty Styles



No. 2461—Smart Style Suit for Stout Figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2565—Tailored Frock With Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2610—Becoming Jabot Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of 13½ inch contrasting.

The hot-iron transfer pattern No. 726 (blue or yellow) costs 15c extra.

No. 2465—Attractive Long-Waisted Frock. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2353—Cunning Suit for Small Chaps. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires ¼ yard of 40-inch black material with 1½ yards of 36-inch white material.

No. 2612—Dainty Nightgown. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1½ yards of ribbon.

The hot-iron transfer pattern No. 709 (blue only) costs 15c extra.

No. 2459—Junior Jumper Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material for the dress with 1½ yards of 40-inch material for the blouse.

Our pattern book contains hundreds of styles—styles for morning, afternoon and evening. And nine picture dressmaking lessons. You just glance at the pictures and see how the styles are made. Nothing could be more simple. Any beginner can make an attractive dress with the help of these picture lessons. With this book, you can save money on your own and your children's clothes. So it would be a good idea to send 10 cents now for your copy. Address Fashion Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Clothing for Warmth

Continued from Page 13

made from it are not warm. In general, cotton is not a warm material, though some cotton which is napped and heavy, such as kimono cloth, flannelette, are quite satisfactory as winter materials. The heavy knitted cotton underwear is not to be compared with the knitted woolen underwear for warmth, though some find that cotton is warm enough.

Undergarments Important

Present day fashions demand a slim silhouette which means that we must be very careful about the fit of our under-clothing. In reality it has meant that underclothes have been simplified and reduced to almost nothing. Primarily clothing is meant to maintain an even temperature of the body. A variation of even a few degrees of body temperature is dangerous. Many illnesses are caused from lack of sufficient warm clothing.

Children require warmer clothing than adults because of their great need to reserve energy for growth.

Underwear or garments worn next to the skin must (1) maintain body temperature, (2) be able to absorb perspiration, (3) provide good ventilation, (4) be capable of being readily and quickly cleansed. A truly hygienic garment must be open in weave and light in weight. The fibres of which it is made make little difference, except wool, which holds more air in its meshes and which also irritates the skin, both causing it to be warmer. Wool is difficult to keep clean, collects most dirt and bacteria and mats or hardens with careless washing. These facts make the other fibres or combinations of fibres desirable for many. Children, invalids and older people, however, really need the protection of woolen garments. It is for the housewife to consider what kind of material is best suited to her needs or the needs of her family and then to try to make a success of this business of buying.

I Have Found Out How to Get Rid of Superfluous Hair

Here's the Method

I had become utterly discouraged with a heavy growth of hair on my face and lip. I tried many ways to get rid of it—all kinds of depilatories, electrolysis, even a razor, but all were disappointments.

I thought my case was hopeless until I found a simple but effective method which has brought such great relief and joy to me and to other women that they really cannot be expressed in words.

My face is now not only free from superfluous hair, but smooth and soft, all by use of the simple method which I will gladly explain to any woman who will write to me.

This method of mine is different from anything you have ever used—not a powder, paste, wax or liquid; not a razor, not electricity. It will remove the superfluous hair, and make the skin soft, smooth and attractive.

With this method, used according to the directions I will give you, your trouble and embarrassment with superfluous hair will be over. You will never again appear with that ugly growth to disfigure your face.

So overjoyed was I with the results this method brought to me that I gave it my own name—Lanzette.

Send for Free Book

A book that tells just how this method gets rid of superfluous hair is free upon request. Don't send a penny—just a letter or post card. Address Annette Lanzette, 93 Church Street, Dept. C-87 Toronto, Canada.



Protect your gums and save your teeth



FOR THE GUMS

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT

FORMULA OF

Forhan, D.D.S.

SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF THE MOUTH

PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's FOR THE GUMS

JUST as a ship needs the closest attention under the water-line, so do the teeth under the gum-line. If the gums shrink from the tooth-base, serious dangers result. The teeth are weakened. They are loosened. They are exposed to tooth-base decay. The gums themselves tender up. They form sacs which become the doorways of organic disease for the whole system. They disfigure the mouth in proportion as they recede.

Forhan's prevents this gum-decay called Pyorrhea, which attacks four out of five people over forty.

Use Forhan's every tooth-brush time to preserve gum health and tooth wholeness. Tender gum spots are corrected. The gum-tissues are hardened and vigorized to support sound, unloosened teeth.

Forhan's is used as a dentifrice, though no dentifrice possesses its peculiar gum-tissue action.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes All Druggists

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

Forhan's Limited Montreal

FREE

10-Day Tube—Mail the Coupon



Now! —a Simple Way to whiten “off-color” teeth

A NEW way that meets modern scientific requirements in lightening dull teeth and firming toneless gums

Please accept a full 10-day tube. Note the amazing difference in the gums that comes when film is combated in this way.

DULL teeth are now a folly; off-color teeth a grave injustice to your own natural beauty.

Modern science has made important recent discoveries. Cloudy teeth are restored to clear and gleaming whiteness. Gums are firmed and given healthy, natural color.

Please accept a full 10-day tube. Then note results. Largely on dental advice, the world has turned to this new and improved method.

**FILM hides pretty teeth
And Imperils Gums**

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on your teeth.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film—a slippery, viscous coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. And that is why your teeth look “off color” and dingy.

It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack and your teeth open to decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

Mere brushing won't do

Ordinary dentifrices and cleansing won't fight film successfully. Feel for it now with your tongue. Note how your present cleansing method is failing.

Now new methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known to modern science.

Largely on dental advice the world has turned to this method.

**It removes that film.
And Firms the Gums**

It accomplishes two important things at once: Removes that film, then firms the gums. No harsh grit, judged dangerous to enamel.

A few days' use will prove its power beyond all doubt.

Send the coupon. Clip it now before you forget. Make this amazing test.

MADE IN CANADA
FREE Pepsodent

Mail Coupon for 10-Day Tube to
The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Tubing Co. Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

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Dept. 415, 191 George Street,
Toronto, Canada.

Name _____
Address _____

Only one tube to a family. 19700

For Winter Wear



No. 2507—Frock With Circular Flare Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

The slip pattern No. 2315 comes in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

No. 2609—Attractive One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2557—Tailored Frock With Circular Flared Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2543—Stunning Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2552—Practical Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2553—Smart Dress With Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material with 2½ yards of 4-inch ribbon.

No. 2279—Jaunty Style for Junior Girls. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper being sure to state number and size of pattern you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (wrap coin carefully) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly.

All patterns 15c each, stamps or coin (coin preferred).

Interference in Radio Reception

Continued from Page 16

a receiver comes under the heading of external apparatus which may be added to any set.

The most simple arrangement that can be employed for this purpose is the common series circuit depicted in Figure 1. This apparatus consists of a coil of 45 turns on a three-inch tube, using number 20 or 22 double cotton covered magnet wire. The variable condenser should have a capacity of .0005 microfarads (23 plates) and preferably of the low loss type. The device is connected in series with the antenna and ground and its terminals are hooked up in parallel with the A and G posts of the receiving sets as indicated in the diagram.

Another device used for improving the selectivity of a radio receiving set is the well known wave-trap, a common form of which is shown in Figure 2. This arrangement consists of a 50-turn coil shunted by a

23-plate condenser. The terminals of the coil are connected to the antenna and set respectively and the circuit is tuned to the offending frequency, or wave-length. After resonance has been affected the trap is left alone and the receiver tuned to any desired wave-length except the one that the wave-trap is set on.

In some cases the wave-trap as shown in Figure 2 will not prove an efficient method of eliminating the interference and in such cases the more effective coupled filter arrangement is resorted to.

The coupled filter is identical to the plain wave-trap with the exception that the connections are not made directly to the oscillating circuit of the trap. Instead, the sharpness of tuning is retained by means of the separate coupling coil illustrated in Figure 3. This extra coil L consists of ten turns of wire wound around the main 50-turn coil. The coil L is connected to the antenna and the antenna post of the receiver respectively. This form of wave-trap is operated in the same manner as the plain trap.

How Society Women

Stop Gray Hair



JUST the same way leading actresses and screen stars do. They use a scientific preparation which stops the gray. You should follow their example and keep your youth.

Mail coupon for free trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer and the secret of these clever women is yours. Patented trial kit by return mail explains all.

A dainty hair cosmetic

Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer is a clear, colorless liquid. You apply it with a comb and watch the gray disappear. In a few days the original color returns, perfect and absolutely natural.

No interference with shampooing, with curling or waving. There's nothing to wash or rub off. In all, nothing to remind you that once you were gray except your joy, knowing the gray is gone.

Just mail coupon

Fill out carefully, using X to indicate color of hair. Patented Kit comes by return mail. Make single lock test—then call on your druggist for full-size bottle. If he can't supply you, order direct. You're supplied postage prepaid.

Over 10,000,000 bottles sold

Please print your name and address

MARY T. GOLDMAN,

983-A Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send your patented Free Trial Outfit. X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown..... medium brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown..... light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....

Name _____

Street _____ City _____

Grandmother Knew

**There Was Nothing So Good for
Congestion and Colds as Mustard**

But the old-fashioned mustard plaster burned and blistered. Get the relief and help that mustard plasters gave, without the plaster and without the blister.

Musterole does it. It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Gently rub it in. See how quickly the pain disappears.

Try Musterole for sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest (it may prevent pneumonia).

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal



IT CURED HIS PILES

Without Operation or Pain
FREE TRIAL TO PROVE IT HEALS
Relieves and Prevents

"I suffered for years with piles and am cured, thanks to the Page Internal Pile Remedy. They cured me when all else failed," says E. H. Meuller. Blue Ash, O.

Costly, painful, dangerous operations are unnecessary—E. H. Meuller Piles can be healed if treated internally. The Tablets, the combination method, stop piles. Ointments and salve alone will never cure your piles—you must treat the cause, treat internally. Write for Free test package—to prove its worth. Send no money—it is free.
E. R. PAGE COMPANY, 326A Page Bldg., MARSHALL, MICH.

The Royal Bank of Canada



GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1925

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up.....	\$ 24,400,000.00	\$ 24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	1,249,435.32	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	25,649,435.32	
	12,405.59	
Dividends Unclaimed.....	732,000.00	
Dividend No. 153 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1925.....	488,000.00	
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1925.....		26,881,840.91
		\$51,281,840.91
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$198,297,398.90	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	443,380,136.65	
Total Deposits.....	641,677,535.55	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	41,496,573.74	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,673,149.41	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	14,461,948.86	
Bills Payable.....	7,827,741.29	
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....		707,136,948.85
		30,059,988.67
		\$788,478,778.43

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand.....	\$ 21,897,150.77	
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	9,400,000.00	
	\$ 31,297,150.77	
Dominion Notes on hand.....	42,567,682.75	
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	10,600,000.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....		53,167,682.75
		29,931,586.05
Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	\$114,396,419.57	
Cheques on other Banks.....	4,265,518.48	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	51,730,422.17	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	315.81	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value).....	27,921,971.00	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, (not exceeding market value).....	82,245,403.26	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value).....	28,407,242.28	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	16,630,772.26	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	33,814,538.47	
	38,691,331.97	
		\$398,103,935.27
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$190,854,642.71	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	143,397,982.28	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,527,576.72	
		336,780,201.71
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	15,618,072.99	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	2,558,945.44	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	955,176.89	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	30,059,988.67	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	2,048,901.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,440,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	913,556.46	
		\$788,478,778.43

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1925 with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1925, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. } Auditors.
A. B. BRODIE, C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1925.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1924.....	\$1,143,806.90	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	4,081,628.42	
		\$5,225,435.32
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 150, 151, 152 and 153 at 12% per annum.....	2,568,000.00	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders.....	488,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	420,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,249,435.32	
		\$5,225,435.32
RESERVE FUND		
Balance at credit 29th November, 1924.....	\$20,400,000.00	
Premium on new Capital Stock issued to Union Bank of Canada Shareholders.....	4,000,000.00	
Balance at credit 30th November, 1925.....		\$24,400,000.00

H. S. HOLT,
President

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager

Montreal, 26th December, 1925.

A Real Living-room

Continued from Page 12

together, two chairs slightly turned towards each other, as though inviting a chat, with a small table holding a lamp near enough to be of use to each; a table with a lamp at the end of a couch and an easy chair drawn near; or windows may also form the centre of a group that is related. One should be silently invited by any of these groups to read, sew, chat, or any of the thousand-and-one things that a comfortable living-room will provide for. A lamp is usually found to be the centre of each group.

A Suggested Room Plan

The accompanying plan shows furniture arranged in a small room, 12-feet x 15-feet, and the smaller the room the more difficult is the problem of arrangement. In this the piano (1) is placed on the opposite side of the room. As the piano is a large and distinctive piece of furniture it can seldom be grouped with other furniture, and is best by itself against the longest wall space. (Photographs and ornaments should not be placed on it, as they detract from its dignity and line, and also impair the tone.) On one side of the piano is a table with lamp, small stool for plant and bookcase. (2) The couch is made comfortable with many cushions, has small tables for lamp, books, etc., at each end, as well as two small chairs, so it forms the most interesting group. It will be necessary to hang a horizontal picture or group of small pictures above it to balance the (high) piano. (3) With small chair, while on the other side of the piano, a desk (4) and chairs are placed near a window and in a secluded corner. There are two larger chairs which can be drawn up near to the table between the windows to form a group. In a small room it is better to have the centre clear of furniture. A small table in the centre makes it difficult to walk to the far side of the room and impossible to converse in a cozy way, especially if some member of the family has drawn up his chair to the centre table for convenience. It is not necessary to have a centre table just because the neighbors have one.

In my opinion very few living-rooms have enough tables; small tables, the kind you want and where you want them; light tables, easy to move, so that you can lay down what you will without having first to remove something else, and a lamp near every easy chair will increase the comfort and convenience.

Draperies, cushions and pictures will require much consideration after the big things have been renewed. A color scheme without a clamor, so harmonious and restful that unless you pay particular attention you don't remember what the colors are. Low tables for books and magazines. Some easy chairs that fit your back every inch of its length and good reading lights. Such, indeed, is a real living-room.

Tin pails occupy a lot of space on the pantry table, yet they are so useful at times that one hates to throw them away. I drive nails into the boards that form the under frame of my pantry table and hang the pails on them.—M. M. V., Sask.



University of Alberta worker uncovering dinosaur remains

Home-made Supply of Fine Cough Syrup

Better Than Ready-made Cough Syrups, and Saves About \$2.00. Easily Prepared.

If you combined the curative properties of every known "ready-made" cough remedy, you probably could not get as much real curative power as there is in this simple home-made cough syrup, which is easily prepared in a few minutes.

Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with syrup, using either plain granulated sugar syrup, clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, as desired. The result is 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made and saves easily \$2.00. Tastes pleasant and never spoils.

This Pinex and Syrup preparation gets right at the cause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the phlegm, stops the nasty throat tickle and heals the sore, irritated membranes so gently and easily that it is really astonishing.

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Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, and has been used for generations to break up severe coughs.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Making Over a Bedroom

Continued from Page 14

next a mixture of the three, and the centre was grey. It is one of the prettiest rugs I have seen, and it fitted perfectly into that room.

But as I mentioned at first, my friend had straightened out the corner of the bedspread when I went in, and it did not need straightening. That was, I think, to call my attention to it, for of all she had done, she was proudest of that piece of work, and she certainly had reason to be.

It was made of a piece of factory cotton, 66 inches wide and two and a half yards long. She had it in the house, which I told her wasn't fair, as it did not come out of the five dollars, but she insisted that it wasn't the factory cotton but what she had done to it, that helped to make the room. So we let it go at that.

She had hemmed it at both ends, with grey embroidery cotton, stitching it evenly, with quarter-inch stitches on the right side. She wasn't very clever at doing embroidery, so instead she had sketched an oval pattern two yards long, on the spread.

The five petalled flowers, she had cut out of the same rose material as she had used in the rug. This she had turned in around the edges and sewed on, using the same kind of stitch as when hemming the ends, the long stitches on the outside. She had used the grey embroidery cotton for stitching and for making the oval connection between the roses and the leaves. She also used it for making the stamens in the roses.

The leaves were made in the same way out of the green material, cut larger than she wished and turned in and sewed on, and for sewing she had used the grey cotton. This gave to the spread a background of grey, that made it seem a part of the whole scheme.

It should have been mentioned at first that the woodwork in the room was ivory, which made an excellent background for this color scheme, and into that background, the unbleached factory cotton spread, fitted perfectly.

My friend said she was going to make covers for the bureau and the highboy of some more factory cotton she had in the house, and on them she was going to put one rose and a leaf, the same pattern as on the bedspread. That she has not done yet, and it might seem too much. As it is the room is as nearly perfect, in fact more nearly perfect than we usually get in this world, and it is often a very good rule to leave well enough alone.

Color and form are subtle things, and not even the most experienced decorator can be sure of the effects, at all times. The light in the room, its shape, the position of the door, the height of the ceiling, all play their part.

The Matter of Cost

But being of a practical turn of mind, I demanded an accounting, and my friend gave me the following list of costs:

Paint—grey, 65 cents; enamel, 65c; paint brush, 35c; Madras curtains, \$1.13; Chintz, \$1.29; handles for bureau, 30 cents; dye, 30 cents; thread and canvas for rug, 33c. Making total \$5.00.

But there is still the factory cotton in the bedspread and the rags that went into the making of the rug to account for, but, as my friend said, we never count the cost of things "we have in the house," so I think most will agree, that she proved her point—a charming room for five dollars—and considerable work—and no small amount of good taste.

—

"For prayer will in time make the human countenance its own divinest altar; years upon years of true thoughts, like ceaseless music shut up within, will vibrate along the nerves of expression until the lines of the living instrument are drawn into correspondence, and the harmony of visible form matches the unheard harmonies of the mind."—The Choir Invisible.



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What is Catarrh?

An insidious scourge—how to recognize it—its effect on general health—how to get rid of it quickly and pleasantly.

Doctors say that four out of five people suffer from some form of catarrhal trouble. Doctors say, moreover, that it is an insidious scourge whose presence is often quite unsuspected by its victim but whose effects are all the more serious because they are consequently allowed to go unchecked.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane. Usually it begins with a simple cold in the head. Commencing in the nostrils, it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the head, the nose, the throat, the lungs and stomach. Thence it spreads its poison through the blood all over the body, sapping the bodily energy and weakening the powers of resistance to disease and germ-spread illness. This diagram shows how the catarrhal infection spreads into all the minute passages and channels of the respiratory system, till the inflamed tissues choke the tiny airways.



How to Know Catarrh

If you catch one cold after another; if your eyes are inflamed and watery; if there is a huskiness of the voice; if there is a constant discharge from the nose, forming scabs, or the dropping of phlegm into the throat, causing frequent spitting of white, yellowish or greenish mucus, with an offensive breath; if there is difficulty in breathing with the mouth closed, or loss of the sense of smell or taste, you may know you have catarrh. If you have catarrh of the throat, you will feel hoarseness, sore throat, weakness of voice, frequent desire to clear throat, etc. Catarrhal deafness brings failure of hearing, noises in the head, ringing, roaring and popping. None of these symptoms should be neglected, because it cannot be too strongly urged that catarrh will spread its ill-effects through the whole of your body.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

Having seen how catarrh inflames the membranes in all the minute passages and channels, it is evident that the only way to effect a remedy is to employ some healing element which can actually reach the parts that are infected. Obviously ointments cannot do this, nor can liquid sprays reach

more than the outer parts, while no stomach medicine can affect the passages of throat and nose.

Fortunately there is one remedy which is not only unflinchingly effective in penetrating to the affected part, but is also exceedingly pleasant. It is put up in the form of delicate cigarettes containing no tobacco, cubebs or habit-forming drugs, but made of aromatic herbs, leaves and flowers, and called after the famous specialist who discovered them, Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes. The healing properties of these herbs and flowers are carried by the act of smoking into various nooks and crannies of the respiratory system, where they soothe the inflamed tissues and banish all traces of catarrhal trouble in a very short time. This diagram shows clearly how the healing vapours of Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes may reach every part that could possibly be affected.

How to Prove it

If you think you have the slightest trace of any catarrhal trouble, colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc., etc., just send a post card or the coupon below and we will send you a few of the actual Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes for you to try. When you have proved them yourself, you can get further supplies at any drug store, but we make this offer in all sincerity and you would be wise to take advantage of it now before this paper gets mislaid.

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The Blosser Co., 337AA, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Please send by mail your trial package containing eight Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes for which I enclose ten cents (coin or stamps) to cover postage and packing.

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(Spell out name with pencil very, very plainly)

Mussolini Not Welcomed

The British co-operative movement has been largely responsible with the trade union movement for the boycott on Dictator Mussolini, which prevented his coming to London, recently, to sign the Locarno peace pact on behalf of Italy. Incensed at the destruction of the independent co-operative movement by the Italian fascisti, acting under orders of the tyrant Mussolini and other black-shirt chiefs, the British co-operators threatened to join the railway men and others in making the dictator's visit unpleasant if not impossible.

Acknowledging the hostility of the majority of the British people to his plans, the Italian despot called off his trip and informed the ambassador to act in his place. At Locarno, Switzerland, Mussolini was continually snubbed by European and American newspapermen because of his destruction of freedom of the press in his country. Not daring now to venture out of his own land, Mussolini is kept under heavy guard to prevent the expected assassination which will end his bloody career.



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A Gentleman Adventurer

By MARIAN KEITH
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXX Fort Winnipegosis

MANY times that wonderful autumn in Fort Winnipegosis, Charles told himself that it was too good to be true and that he would wake up and find himself superintending the hanging of the fish on the bleak stages of Fort Hearne. At any time Fort Winnipegosis, presided over by the Lady of Athabasca Lake, would have seemed a Paradise to him; but with Flora only a few hundred miles away, at Red River, and waiting for him, he would not have changed places with the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Before leaving Norway House he had written her a voluminous letter and sent it down by the boats going to Fort Garry. In it he enclosed another for Murray asking formally for the hand of his niece. For the prospective accountant of the Winnipegosis District could ask for favors to which the banished apprentice clerk dared not aspire.

And so he settled down to his new work with what was almost a contented mind. The north had taught him patience, and MacDonald promised that he should go down with the carts to Fort Garry early in the spring.

He often caught himself struck by the happy thought of what joy his good fortune would bring to his mother, to be followed by a swift pang with the memory that she was gone. And yet sometimes, as he lay listening to the waters of the Greenhill murmuring along under the stars, and remembered that love would outrun its current, he felt that she must know, and was rejoicing with him. It seemed impossible that anything could happen to him of which his mother would be unaware. He thought of her much in these days of his happiness; thought of her prayers and her serene faith. He wondered if even his exile to the north, into which he had gone with such hot rebellion, would appear to her as something divinely ordered. He did not realize that he might have regarded it as the voyage of a rescue ship to pick up a poor castaway on a desert island. He was too depreciative of self to guess at all he had meant in the life of Marcus Fraser. And he was not sufficiently introspective to recognize the fact that the years of hardship had put strong fibre into a character too accustomed to finding the road of life delightfully easy.

But he did realize vividly that the trip to the Mackenzie had given him MacDonald as his life-long friend, and the injustice done him had helped to make Flora his champion. And in the light of these two glorious facts he could not regret the years of his banishment.

He knew MacDonald's high sense of duty and realized that he would not place his own brother in a position of trust unworthily, and he was determined to show that he had made no mistake this time. He plunged into his new work with an energy that surprised even the hard-working exacting chief. The north had taught him the value of toil. It had been his salvation there, and now it had become his habit. There was plenty to do, for this was no Fort Hearne. Summer and early Autumn were the seasons when every fort took stock of its possessions. Everything in and about the whole establishment had to be counted, weighed, valued, and duly recorded in the Company's books, from the number of pewter spoons old Bonhomme used in his kitchen to the latest little colt in the farthest off coulee under the care of old Simon.

Fort Winnipegosis, he found, was unlike any other post under the Company, just as Athabasca House had been. The gracious atmosphere of home enfolded everything here. On the sunny side of the big building a flower garden bloomed, and on warm days the perfume of mignonette and pinks and rosemary floated in through the windows, taking Charles back to his mother's garden and the shady arbor

where they used to drink tea on summer afternoons. Something of the same sweet fragrance hung over the whole establishment. The young men all felt it and did homage in their hearts to the reigning spirit of the place.

Mrs. MacDonald had a motherly eye for one and all. She protected young Leith, the new green clerk, and one born to trouble as the sparks to fly upward, from many a pitfall laid by the other young men. She put a gentle, but firm check upon young Carruthers's tendency to gamble and Harbrough's to drink. When Charles would stride into Bachelors' Hall after a ride over the range with old Simon and throw his saddle on the floor or leave his capote lying on a bench, he would afterwards find the articles neatly hung in their proper places with a little note affixed, bearing the motto: "A place for everything and everything in its place."

She discovered early that he was recklessly generous, and that he was always overdrawing his allowance of tea and tobacco for presents. And she gently reminded him that he must save his money now if he were to make a home within the next few years. Her instinct to mother everything reached out to the fort employees: Daniel, the Scottish-Cree interpreter and his French wife, the half-breed servants and boatmen; even old Simon, the horse-guard and his wife Sally, who lived a semi-savage life on the outskirts of the district, felt her kindly presence.

There was another gracious and refining presence at Fort Winnipegosis. Every morning as Charles sat in his office grappling with the far-reaching business of the Winnipegosis District, there would come a soft shuffle of little moccasins along the hall that led to the MacDonalds' apartments, and young Hector and his tiny sister would arrive for their morning visit. They rarely came alone. Hector had a little brown retinue of Indian and half-breed children, whom he drilled daily, and from whom a chosen comrade was always allowed to accompany them. And Helen May generally dragged by the hand one of her willing slaves, Daniel, the interpreter, Bonhomme, the cook, or more often Old Sally, who was her most devoted servitor.

Even on the days when Hector was too busy drilling the little brown army down by the river to attend to social duties, Helen May always came, for she discovered the first day that the new officer was a source of high entertainment. He was a talented performer, and every morning she put him through his paces.

"Goo' mornin'," she would say, dropping him an infinitesimal curtsy, "Tan oo sing Doodle-doo, dis mornin', please?"

Thus graciously invited Charles would clear his throat, mount upon his high stool, flap his arms and repeat in a high chanticleer voice:

"Cock-a-doodle doo!
Hens and chickens too!
Master broke his fiddle-stock
And don't know what to doodle-doodle-d-o-o-o-O!"

Helen May screamed with laughter at every performance, and as Stuart was a very difficult name for a baby tongue to encompass she named him in reward for his talents "Mitter Doodle-doo."

Helen May's most intimate friend was Old Sally, and she enjoyed Charles's performance as much as her little chum.

The two made a strange contrast as they stood in the morning sunlight at Charles's door, the rose-cheeked fairy, with her golden curls all neatly brushed and shining, holding in her soft, dimpled hand Sally's leathern claw, and the old woman, bronzed and weather-beaten and incredibly wrinkled, with her black, bead-like eyes twinkling in her brown face.

"Goo' mornin', Doodle-doo!" Helen May would say, dropping her small curtsy, "Here's Sally," she would add proudly. "Make a curtsy, Sally."

Old Sally would bob down and up and down again several times with the



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ease and agility of one who many times a day leaped from the ground to her horse and tore away over hill and dale. Then she would catch the little girl in her arms and kiss her ecstatically, and Helen May, well pleased, would command, "Now kiss Doodle-doo, Sally," fearing that Charles might feel neglected. And Old Sally, very willing would rush up to Waby-stig-wan and give him a sounding smack, redolent of her old pipe.

The evenings in Bachelors' Hall where, with the three clerks, he smoked his pipe before the fire were the height of luxury after his winters at Fort Hearne and the many happy evenings spent at Mrs. MacDonald's fireside were a foretaste of the dream home which he was building. The three clerks recognised the newcomer as the blighter of all their hopes, but now that Miss Carmichael was gone they consoled themselves with the thought that probably he was as much deserted as they and had the fellow feeling that makes even rivals wondrous kind.

To Charles's intense amusement, Wallace Leith persisted in regarding him as a great explorer.

"What luck you have had, Mr. Stuart! Only four years in the country, and think of all the places you've seen. I wish they'd send me to Mackenzie District."

"Nothing easier in Rupert's Land than to get sent," Charles assured him grimly, and proceeded to give him an unvarnished picture of the gaiety of a winter at Fort Hearne.

"It's no use, Wally," declared Harborough, a long-limbed young Englishman, with a languid, disdainful manner, "you can't arrive at a Chief Factorship by that road, my boy. The only way to improve one's position in this rotten service is to marry a half-breed or get shot by the Young Dogs."

"Oh! the service isn't too bad, after all," put in Carruthers, the other clerk, who always disagreed with his fellow-officer on principle. "Think of the position it gives one."

"Position!" Harborough groaned. "What is the difference, now, between selling silk handkerchiefs and tea and tobacco here and selling them in a shop in Glasgow? Except that it's a dashed sight cleaner and more comfortable at home."

Carruthers rushed into the argument. "Do you mean to say that you see no difference between a draper's clerk and an officer of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of Gentlemen Adventurers?"

"The Honorable Gentlemen Adventurers be hanged! It's just a great big draper's establishment, and you and I are clerks behind its counter—without the pay! Twenty-five pounds a year! The dirt as Daniel says."

There was no ill-will in these debates which took place every evening. On the whole Charles enjoyed them and found the two young men excellent company. Wallace Leith was the most entertaining and original of the trio. He had just arrived from the Old Land, and from the first had shown a strong disinclination to be taught anything. He was always rushing in where seasoned interpreters feared to tread, and was constantly getting himself and the rest of the white population of the fort into serious difficulties.

Whatever trials he created for the Bourgeois and Daniel, the interpreter, Mr. Leith was a constant source of hilarity in Bachelors' Hall. He managed sooner or later to set everyone in the fort against him, and he stirred up his first disagreement with the new accountant by taking a fastidious dislike to his two Indian friends from the north.

After their return from Norway House the two young Chipewyans hung about the fort, often dropping in to see if there was any chance of Waby-stig-wan moving on to some other post. There was a strong odor about all the Indian visitors, especially on a day when the fire roared in the chimney and the Indian Hall was warm, but the aroma from Young Thunder and his comrade was particularly offensive to Mr. Leith's nostrils.

"You'll really have to get those valets of yours fumigated, Stuart," he would say. "Does the North Pole really smell so fishy?"

Charles, remembering all the devoted services of his two comrades, how they had starved that he might eat, and frozen that he might be warm on the long hard trails of the north, was righteously indignant. His revenge, however, came suddenly and was more deadly than he could have wished.

Chief Yellow Head, the ruler of the Indians of the district, rode up in splendour one day with his mounted braves for a farewell visit before departing for his winter's trapping and hunting.

After all the ceremonies and giving of presents were over, MacDonald bespoke his interest in the two Chipewyans, and before the summer was past Charles had the pleasure of seeing his two proteges settled with plenty of ammunition, and each with a Wood-Cree wife to cook his meals and clean his furs.

CHAPTER XXXI

The Lost Comrade

A few weeks after Thunder and Lightning had left him, Charles made his first journey into the surrounding district. Taking a couple of servants, and accompanied by Harborough and young Leith he rode out on a tour of inspection to a few outlying posts.

A lovely mild autumn had covered the prairie with cloth of gold, and touched the wooded hills and river banks with warm crimson.

Travelling at this time of year was a delight, for the nights were still mild and the evil pests of flies and mosquitoes, that so often made the summer a torment, were gone.

They had passed a few miles beyond the first wooded belt of hills when, early in the evening, they came upon a small Indian encampment. A dozen or so of the men were squatted around the fire gambling with cherry stones, while

another group before a deerskin lodge were making merry. They were being entertained by a tall young fellow very grandly dressed in a pair of blue cloth trousers and an old high silk hat worn at a very jaunty angle over one ear.

It was evident, even at a distance, that the young buck had obtained some free-trader whisky and under its exhilarating influence he was giving a demonstration of how the foolish white folk danced down at Norway House. He tripped up unsteadily to a young squaw and offered his arm. She arose, giggling and shame-faced, amid shrieks of laughter and, while the nimble Pau-pau-ke-wis hopped around her, stood awkward and hysterical trying to follow his instructions. The ravine rang with the laughter of the audience squatted in a circle about them. Riding nearer, Charles noticed something familiar in the dancing figure as well as in the trousers and hat.

"Why, it's my man Friday!" he cried delighted. "Ho, boy, Young Thunder! Ho, Lightning!"

The two young men came running toward him, Young Thunder stepping high and airily in a state of pleasant intoxication. Lightning was in even a worse condition, and after giving them some tobacco, Charles harangued them solemnly on the evils of fire-water and warned them to trade only at the fort and to avoid the free trader and his bad medicine.

He rode away considerably disturbed. The position of the two strangers was at best not any too safe, and where the free-trader and his whisky came there was sure to be trouble.

Wallace Leith, who had ridden ahead, waited for him and Harborough.

"I really can't endure the horrible odour of those Esquimaux of yours, Stuart," he said shuddering.

"We'll have to requisition a bottle

of smelling-salts for you in our next order, Leith," Charles answered dryly. "You're nostrils are too delicate. And, by the way, Chipewyans are no more Esquimaux than you are."

Wallace rode on whistling gaily, all undisturbed.

They camped that night in a pleasant little coulee, and when they had eaten a delicious supper of prairie chicken which Baptiste and Moses had prepared over the fire, they lay on the ground and smoked in great content. The evening was warm and still; a wonderful clear, early autumn evening; the smoke from their fire went straight up into the opal sky. Charles lay dreaming day dreams with his back to the setting sun, and his face towards the south like a devout Mohammedan facing his Mecca. He was trying to fancy he could see the place where the Assiniboine River joined the Red, and the settlement along their banks some four hundred miles away.

Suddenly the sweet, fresh, evening air was poisoned by a deadly odour. Charles, raising himself upon his elbow, saw a little black-and-white animal moving along with easy indifference in the grass above the coulee.

Young Leith's head also came up from the grass. "Perfectly shocking odour, old man. Have your valets followed us?" He arose indignantly. "There must be something dead around here. Say, stir up old Moses, like a good fellow, and tell him to look around. Say, it's frightful, don't you know?"

Harborough sat up and looked about. He, too, saw the little black-and-white miscreant, and a thought as evil and deadly sprang into his head.

"Why, Stuart," he cried, "look! I do believe that's Helen May's little fox-terrier, the one we lost last June. Yes, sir, that's Wee Willie Winkie or I'm an Indian! Her Majesty would

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give a good bit to get him back. Wonder if Baptiste could catch him."

"We really must try to capture him," Charles contributed to the wicked plot. "Perhaps he knows us and that's why he's staying around."

They whistled and called, but the little black-and-white dog kept on his slow care-free way and was disappearing in the dusk of the willows when poor Wallace rose to the bait.

"I'm going to see if I can catch him," he declared, generously. "This is a rotten place to stay anyway." He plunged down the bank, calling and whistling, and the two initiated Rupert's Landers rolled over on the ground and smothered their wicked laughter in their blankets. The little dog trotted away, and the faster he went the faster followed the unsuspecting pursuer. He had not the faintest notion that this harmless looking little dog with the bushy tail was the most deadly animal of the prairie and more to be feared than a grizzly bear or a mad buffalo bull. And his false friends were silent—even Charles hardened his heart, remembering all Wallace had said about Young Thunder. And so they let him go on to his doom.

He slept that night alone on the

windward side of the coulee, driven beyond the camp like the lepers of old. And for the rest of the journey he was made to travel far behind, for even the ill-smelling Young Thunder, who had so often offended his delicate nostrils would have spurned him.

The short autumn was almost over and a flurry of snow was descending when the three travellers returned to the fort. They were welcomed warmly and in the evening sat around the roaring fire in Mrs. MacDonald's sitting-room. The children were allowed to sit up a little later to celebrate. Little Helen May sat on Doodle-doo's knee and told him in a queer dialect of French and Cree all the great doings of the fort and of Sally's visit in his absence.

Wallace appeared, his old dapper self, having had a bath and new clothing. But when Young Thunder came silently into the Indian Hall that evening as they were putting away everything for the night Mr. Leith made no reference to the young Chipewyan's unpleasantness.

Young Thunder seemed to be in deep distress, and had come to Waby-stig-wan for help. Charles could gather from him only that some calamity had befallen both him and Lightning, but was not quite clear as to its nature, so he sent out to the men's quarters for Daniel Morrison. The interpreter was a long, lean half-breed, with a Scottish father and a Cree mother. He spoke French and English and a half-dozen Indian dialects, all with a strong and musical Aberdeen accent, and had an even stronger Aberdeen pride. He cordially despised all French half-breeds, and generally referred to the pure Indian as "the dirrt."

Daniel was rather disgusted at being roused from his warm cabin and his pipe at this late hour.

"A'm no night-hawk, me myself," he grumbled, as he came shuffling in.

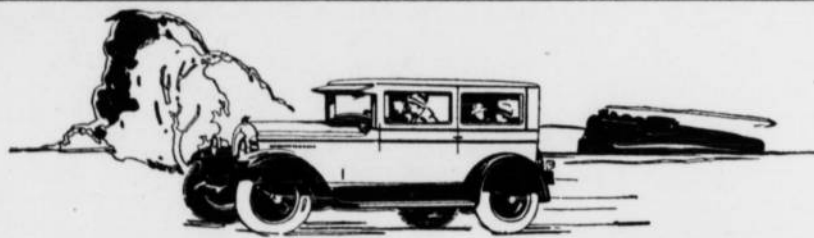
Young Thunder's story was tragic enough to soften even his heart. It appeared that the two young men had not given heed to Waby-stig-wan's warning against the free-trader's fire-water. There had been a great deal of it passed about down at the camp, and Young Thunder's party had got into a fight with some of the Young Dogs, a small Indian tribe who were camping near, during which poor Lightning had been wounded. Young Thunder had put him on a cart and brought him down to the fort, in the child-like hope that Waby-stig-wan would cure him as he had cured Young Thunder of the bear's wound on the Great Slave River. But his friend had died on the way down, and the boat-builder had let him put the body in the boat-house where he arrived early in the evening.

This was heavy news surely, but Young Thunder went on to tell more. It appeared that when he found the Oskineque was dying on the trail, he had begged his friend not to leave him, declaring that they could not part, and that if he must go, Young Thunder would accompany him. Oskineque had heard the promise, and then, without replying, he had gone out into the Land of Spirits. And now, having considered the matter in the light of day, with the glamor of the free trader's fire-water removed, Young Thunder hesitated to redeem his pledge. He had placed the body of his friend in the boat-house and gone off to the woods to think it over. And now he was returned, determined to see his friend and beg him not to hold him to his hastily given promise. He was sure Oskineque would let him off if he understood, and Young Thunder would explain, and would also make an offering of his horse and some blankets for his friend to use in the Happy Hunting Ground. And so he had come to see if Waby-stig-wan would get the key of the boat-house and come with him while he spoke to the departed.

Daniel was not at all inclined to go for the key. He was disposed to pooch the whole matter.

Why bother about the dirrt? They were always drinking and fighting and killing one another. And it was only some heathen notion the fellow had in his foolish head. Let him wait till morning.

But Young Thunder was desperate



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in earnest, and as he stood there, look-
ing with anxious, beseeching eyes from
one to the other, he needed no one to
plead for him with Waby-stig-wan.

"Get the key of the boat-house,
Daniel, like a good fellow," Charles
said, "and we'll see what we can do.
And Lightning's gone, poor lad!"

Daniel, still grumbling, went off for
the key, and Young Thunder, with a
flash of relief in his eyes, disappeared
after him into the darkness. Daniel
returned with the key, lighted a lantern,
and led the way out through the gate
and down to the boat-house, which was
built outside the stockade. He unlocked
the big creaking door, and the two men
entered. The big, dark space was
strewn with sawdust and curled shav-
ings, and filled with the clean odour of
tar and the sweet smell of new-sawn
lumber. The swinging light of the
lantern showed a pile of boards in one
corner, and on it was stretched a still
figure, covered with a blanket. Daniel
closed the door quickly, for the wind
was sweeping down the hills beyond the
river, rattling the loosely-made building
and swaying the blanket about the still
sleeper in a ghostly fashion.

Young Thunder had not yet reap-
peared. He was evidently preparing
himself for the ceremony of addressing
the dead. Charles moved over to the
pile of boards, removed the shrouding
blanket, and stood gazing down at the
quiet form. Oskineque lay like a
recumbent bronze statue of perfect
modelling, sublime in the calm of
death. The faithful brown hands that
had paddled Charles so skillfully over
many a desperate rapid lay stiffly
along his sides. The willing feet that
had run so many weary miles for him
were still. There was something that
brought a lump into Charles's throat in
the sight of the worn moccasins, still
damp from their last tramp through
the melting snow.

The big creaking door of the boat-
house opened and closed again, the
blanket draped at Oskineque's feet
stirred, the lantern flared up, and out
of the shadows into its ring of light
slowly stalked Young Thunder. He was
stripped to the waist, though the night
had turned bitterly cold. He had
blackened his face and body with char-
coal in lieu of funeral garments, and
wore only his blanket, held loosely
about his waist and trailing behind
him with a ghostly sound. He was
indeed an awesome sight as the light
of the lantern, which Daniel raised, fell
upon his black face and gleaming eyes.
The imposing figure advanced slowly
till it halted at the foot of the bier.
Holding his blanket draped about him,
he stood as still and as statuesque as
the body that lay stretched before him.
Then, slowly extending his hand, Young
Thunder addressed the corpse.

Charles stood back reverently in the
shadows, while Daniel squatted beside
him on his heels and whispered an
occasional interpretation, or ejaculated
"the dirrt," when the outpouring be-
came too elaborate for his understand-
ing.

It was really a masterful oration, and
Charles listened in wonder. Young
Thunder had not come to bury his
Caesar, but to praise him. And the
listener had to confess that this un-
lettered Antony, in his Roman toga of
green blanket, who had had only the
woods and the streams to teach him,
was no mean rival of Shakespeare's
orator.

Like all Indians, he started far away
from his subject. "The moon of the
snows is here. On all the hills the wind
blows keen. The hunter leaves his lodge
to seek for food and clothing. He
hunts the togon to his lair. From
every lodge there rises a cry of mourn-
ing like the smoke from the fires of a
hundred winter camps. The cry rises
like the sound of the Rabisea in the
moon of floods. What is this? Why
are our women and our children weeping
when there are deer on the hills and
the food is abundant? The trees of the
forest are fallen! The sun is darkened!
My friend is dead! We shall never see
his like again. His heart was wider
than the plains of the Badger Holes
and clearer than the waters of the Lake
of the Marshes. My heart is sore that
my friend has gone to the Land of the
shadows. . . ."

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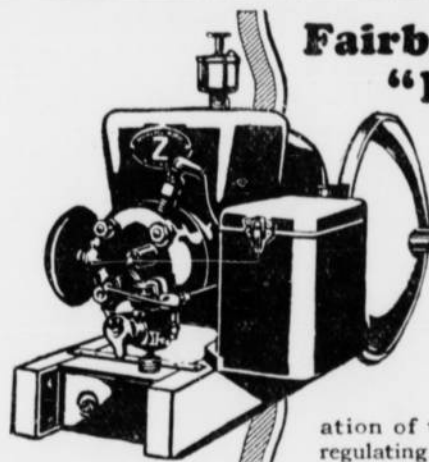
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He went on with stately gestures and
many a fine-flowing sentence to beg his
friend to release him from his promise.
He had spoken on the impulse of the
moment and under the influence of the
fire-water. It was bad medicine. He
asked that Oskineque forgive him. He
could not go with him just now. He
had his wife, and Waby-stig-wan would
need him when the Young Dogs came
down to take the fort. He would buy
himself off if Oskineque would forgive

him and not think him false to his
vows. He had spoken in haste when
the fire-water was in his brain, and he
had spoken unwisely. He ended by
pathetically begging his friend never to
forget him, promising again and again
that he would never be forgotten for
the great love that had been between
them.

Charles was deeply moved. He was
reminded of the mourning of David for
his friend: "How are the mighty fallen.

Manufacturers Announce a NEW TIRE WARRANTY

Effective January First, 1926

THE Tire Manufacturers of Canada are putting into effect on January 1st a new policy of great importance and advantage to the motorists of Canada. Thereafter, every pneumatic tire will be guaranteed for 90 days—solid tires for 180 days—from date of first road-wear, against defects of material and workmanship. The unfair basis of adjustment, which has survived from the early days of the industry, is abolished.

Tires of standard make now give such high average mileage—two to three times the maximum mileage of tires in the days when the old basis of adjustment was established—that the 90-day warranty, with its benefits to the public and to the industry, now becomes possible. If a tire contains a defect, it will show within 90 days. A standard make of tire which discloses no defect during the first 90 days use, will give long mileage—barring accident or misuse.

The old adjustment basis developed flagrant abuses. Unprincipled merchandisers used it as bait to sell poor tires. Unprincipled motorists imposed dishonest adjustment claims upon tire dealers and tire manufacturers. The honest motorist paid for these, because adjustments have always been a factor in making tire prices.

To-day you buy standard tires with confidence, knowing that the manufacturer has no doubt as to their quality. You buy tires as you buy shoes, clothing, furniture—knowing that you get enduring value for every dollar you pay.

Manufacturers of the United States sell tires only under 90-day warranty, and have done so for the past 18 months. The twenty-five million motorists of the United States buy their tires under this plan. They are satisfied with it.

They have been freed, as you will be, from the adjustment burden of the dishonest motorist, and of the motorist who shortens the life of his tires by abuse.

Hereafter you will pay only for *your* tires; you will no longer be penalized by the operations of the professional adjustment-seeker.

The manufacturer will continue to take care of genuinely defective tires; the 90-day warranty period will enable him to do so.

Tire Manufacturers Division

The RUBBER ASSOCIATION of CANADA

I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan."

Next morning Young Thunder performed the second part of the ceremony. He shot his horse, threw some of his blankets and household goods into the Greenhill, as an offering to the gods, and went back to his hunting, satisfied that justice had been done and his friend's soul was at rest.

To be continued next week

One Smart Pup

Continued from Page 5

Runt behind. He does enjoy trail work so, and the loyal little fellow is lots of company. I'll take him with me, and when he tires he can ride on the sled; the trail is pretty well packed anyway, and the going for short-legged pups accordingly is much easier."

Le Mar watched the interesting expedition's start two days later. Dawn of the short day was still far away as Dean cracked his whip. A team of seven dogs settled down as one, the sled lunged forward, and with a final wave of his hand he was off. Close to his heels followed the Runt, and trailing behind him were eleven other pups.

Le Mar remained standing motionless in the doorway until the last pup had vanished from view, then entered the cabin and settled down for a week of loneliness. In the winter kennel beneath the cabin his own team quarreled among themselves over real and fancied wrongs.

Dean's Malemutes were equal to averaging six miles an hour over a good trail with a light load. This morning, with the Runt's short legs in mind, he cut down the speed to four miles an hour, and broke trail across country until he came to the river bank, five miles away. Below, the frozen stream lay gleaming in the first light of dawn. Descending to its inviting surface he lifted the Runt to the sled and set off at top speed. He could make real time now and reach the fishing camp, thirty-three miles ahead, by night, provided the pups could maintain the pace. It would be a good test of their physical strength and courage.

Shortly after noon Dean passed the blazed tree on the river bank that marked the twenty-three-mile point. The team was still fresh, tails curled over their backs, tireless. The pups no longer cavorted about, but plodded steadily, stopping occasionally to investigate some vagrant and mysterious odor that chanced to reach their curious nostrils; then to race like a pack of young wolves to overtake the sled.

In a land where fortune smiles when least expected, tragedy strikes without warning. One moment, the cold silence of the land was broken only by the soft padding of many feet and the gliding of the sled runners; the next, the sickening, sinister crack of shattering ice broke the stillness. The sled reared upward, jerking the startled team to an abrupt standstill. Beneath the ice, sinking slowly from the weight of man and sled, the waters ran swiftly and dark. Dean, clinging to the sled with desperation, felt the water creep up his legs half way to the knees, while its icy chill drove away all sensation after the first shock.

"Steady," he cried sharply; then, "Mush on! Mush on!"

The note of calmness in the ringing cry steadied the team. In unison the dogs settled down and pulled—pulled until each back bowed and each belly touched the ice from the strain, while toes dug for footing and held. The load slipped from the lashings and tumbled toward Dean, the Runt rolling helplessly with the rest. In the brief moment that ice cakes and sled jammed, Dean hurled the Runt clear, tossed a bundle of precious birch bark after him, then leaped himself. The reaction as he leaped broke the jam. The sled, caught by the current, was sucked beneath the ice, pulling the wheelers in with it. For one brief instant the others held, then, as the strain became too great, one gave way, and with him went the others. Dean landed on his hands and knees, his right leg clear; the left, half in the water, cracked against the ragged edge of the break. Something snapped, a sickening pain surged through his body the world turned red

for the briefest moment, then his vision cleared. Once before he had experienced the pain of a broken leg, and now he read the signs rightly. The ice about him was cracking beneath the strain, though here it was thick enough to bear his weight. He crawled clear by a supreme effort. The lead dog alone remained above the surface, paddling with desperation; then his hind quarters were pulled under, his fore paws splashed an instant longer then vanished.

The deep, stinging bite of the frost was already at work on Dean's wet feet and legs. Fascinated for an instant, he saw the glaze of ice forming on his moccasins. He had known what would happen the instant the air touched his wet feet. His feet and legs would soon become blocks of ice; then, with that slow assurance with which a glacier moves down a valley, the frost would work up. Breaking through the ice—the tragedy he had escaped so many times—had come at last! And he was alone, except for the pups. The Runt came close and thrust a cold nose forward as if offering sympathy. The others squatted about, their heads cocked at quizzical angles, as if seeking to understand it all.

Never had Dean's need of the assistance of a fellow been greater. He crawled to the bundle of birch bark, then noticed for the first time that he still retained his whip.

Gripping the bark and whip he commenced to crawl over the ice to shore. Each movement required a special effort to execute. Behind, slowly following, came the pups, the Runt leading.

Even while the frost worked relentlessly upward Dean managed to force back the terror that leaped again and again into his mind; each movement was made with the calmness and deliberation of desperation. Ages later he reached the shore. To a point where last summer's floods had piled with driftwood high, he made his way.

With his mitted hands he tore at the shattered bits of wood, pulling away slivers and sticks that would blaze up readily, until at last he had a formidable pile.

Hardly breathing, he watched the yellow flame flicker a moment, then burst into fierce blaze as the bark flared up. It licked the wood so carefully piled above it and spread until the whole mass was ablaze. The lighter stuff would go quickly, but the heavy logs of the tangled mass would burn for hours. And then? With the optimism of those of the north he gratefully accepted even a short lease of life, and commenced the slow task of stirring the circulation in his feet.

With his knife he cut and hacked the moccasins and socks away, until his bare feet were exposed to view, bloodless and strangely white. "It's not so bad," he whispered, "not so bad; if somebody should come along and help me."

The Runt, squatting on his haunches, watched the preliminary process of thawing with snow, his alert eyes following every movement. The other pups, stretched upon the snow, were resting.

The spark of life within Dean had always burned brightly, but it never burned brighter, nor struggled harder, than it did at that moment when the agony of restored circulation commenced to torture his limbs. His great strength and determination had pulled him through so far; but it was maddening, this thought of winning out against the frost by his own efforts only to die of hunger and cold, because of his helplessness. With his old dog team standing by, he could have crawled to the sled, wrapped himself in his robes, and the wise old Malemute lead dog would have taken him safely home. . .

Yes, the old team would have taken him safely home. Some day, when the pups had grown up they would be trained the same way; but now they were still irresponsible, playful youngsters, the Runt alone displaying hints of the wisdom and leadership of the older dogs. Dean glanced up at the Runt, and when he looked into the little fellow's bright eyes, the answer to his problem came. It was a long chance, but the only one. Perhaps in the Runt's brain the instinctive knowledge that enables the old dogs to find and follow

Continued on Page 35

LAST and BEST PERIOD OF GUIDE CONTEST JUST BEGUN

\$6,300 Contest with 165 Prizes Closes in 3 Weeks

Still Time for you to Win, but no more Time to Delay Entering

You will find the Puzzle Picture, with complete explanations, in last week's Guide

Look over the splendid and generous prize list. One hundred "Cash Prizes" and 65 "Special Prizes" are offered. Your chance of winning the first Grand Award is just as good today or tomorrow as the day the contest started. The last period has only just begun. You still have a chance of winning one of the 39 "Special Prizes" to be given for the first nearest correct answers sent in on or before January 18. The puzzle picture will be found in the December 30 issue of The Guide. Extra copies of the puzzle will be mailed free of charge on request.

NO STRINGS

NO TRICKS

JUST YOUR SKILL

100 Regular Prizes 100

\$2,085.00 First Grand Award \$2,085.00

Think What a Splendid Prize This Is

One of the best six-cylinder Sedans on the market today and \$500 cash extra, at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10 is yours simply for taking part in this Big Puzzle Contest. To qualify for this prize contestants must send in at least one \$5.00 subscription or \$10 in smaller subscriptions to The Guide. Not more than \$10 can be applied on one answer.

\$1,785.00 First Alternative \$1,785.00

Should you not be in a position to qualify for the above prize you can win either the Chevrolet, Overland or Star four-cylinder Sedans, plus \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10, by sending in at least one five-year subscription for \$3.00. The winning of any prize simply depends on your solving the puzzle correctly, not on the number of subscriptions you send in. Since you can so easily win the \$500 extra cash, you will no doubt be glad of the opportunity to do so.

\$1,100.00 Second Alternative \$1,100.00

When this prize list was prepared The Guide was determined to give every individual an opportunity to win a prize really worth while. Therefore, those who can only send in a \$1.00 subscription, or a number of \$1.00 or \$2.00 subscriptions, will receive a cash prize of \$600, plus \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$10. Either of the above prizes are good ones for a family to get busy and earn—it is the opportunity of a lifetime. Everyone has the same chance.

Second Grand Award \$1,010.00

The liberality of this prize speaks for itself. Several readers have already written us saying: "It is wonderful that you can afford to give such generous prizes." The winner will receive a \$660 Ford Touring Car, plus \$35 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

Third Grand Award \$500.00

Here is a prize that many a farmer could use to advantage to pay off back debts, or to use in the purchase of seed grain, pure-bred stock, make some improvements to the buildings or purchase some piece of equipment. The winner of this prize will receive \$300 cash, plus \$20 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

Fourth Grand Award \$400.00

Some farmer's wife may be needing a piano, an electric lighting system or a number of other more necessary improvements in the home. Think of winning this in return for a few evenings of your spare time. The winner will receive \$250 cash plus \$15 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

5th to 9th Grand Prizes

Do not imagine because of the exceptional value of the first four prizes that these prizes are small. Either of them would be a handsome reward for the effort required to win them.

FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$250.
\$150 cash, plus 10 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150.
\$100 cash, plus 5 times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SEVENTH PRIZE—\$75.

EIGHTH PRIZE—\$60.

NINTH PRIZE—\$55.

10th to 100th Prizes

TENTH TO FOURTEENTH PRIZES—Five cash prizes of \$50 each.

FIFTEENTH TO TWENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Eleven cash prizes of \$25 each.

TWENTY-SIXTH TO FIFTIETH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$15 each.

FIFTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-FIFTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$10 each.

SEVENTY-SIXTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH PRIZES—Twenty-five cash prizes of \$5.00 each.

65 Special Prizes 65

39 Extra Special Prizes 39

13 for Manitoba, 13 for Saskatchewan,
13 for Alberta

Total Value .. \$300.00

Just to prevent a rush at the close of the contest, to reward early solution senders, and to end the contest with a whirlwind finish, The Guide announces this new splendid offer.

Every Special Prize is awarded to contestants who send in their solution as soon as finished. Here they are:

1st Special Prize	Cash \$25.00
2nd Special Prize	Cash 15.00
3rd Special Prize	Cash 10.00
10 Special Prizes, each	Cash 5.00

\$300.00 \$100.00 more for each Province \$300.00

Each Special Prize on this new offer is given to the persons (13 for each province) who sends in the first nearest correct answers to The Guide Contest Office.

Remember, the new offer commences December 29, and closes January 18, 1926. This is absolutely the last prize offer which will be made. The whole contest positively closes February 1.

The winning of a Special Prize does not in any way interfere with your chance to win any of the 100 big prizes.

This is the last and best "Special Offer" of the entire contest. It opens up a wonderful opportunity for those who have not yet entered. No matter where you live your chance of winning a "Special Prize" worth \$25 was never better.

The 100 regular prizes on the left, the 39 special prizes listed above, and the 26 special prizes given for the first nearest correct answers sent in during the first two periods of the contest, ending December 8, and December 28, respectively, make the total of 165 prizes. You can certainly win one of them.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

Send For Extra Charts To-night!

DON'T DELAY A DAY

If you have not sent in a solution to The Guide's Big Figure Puzzle Contest—don't delay a day longer. The contest positively closes on February 1, and it will soon be too late. Enter today and your chances of winning are just as good as the day the contest opened.

**OBEY
THAT
IMPULSE**



OBEY THAT IMPULSE

SEND THIS COUPON TO-NIGHT

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please hurry and send me.....extra copies of the folder containing prize list, rules and regulations, also the "Number of Sheaves in the Field" Figure Puzzle. Rush these out to me by return of mail.

NAME

POST OFFICE.....

PROVINCE

DON'T PUT IT OFF

and then regret all the year that your neighbor won one of the Grand Awards. Everybody has the same chance. There are 165 prizes—Somebody is going to get them—
WHY NOT YOU?



**OBEY
THAT
IMPULSE**

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens
in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim
—then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

- 100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
- 60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
- 200 hens the 25-lb. pail
- 500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



Save the wrappers and exchange them for valuable premiums. Write for free Premium Book.

Give Dingman's Ideal Blue its place in your home. Buy a package today at your grocers.

Pugsley Dingman & Company Ltd.

149 NOTRE DAME AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Keep White Clothes White with Dingman's Ideal Blue

There are many different makes of blues, but the persistent use of Dingman's Ideal Blue will ensure that new clothes will retain their snowy whiteness, and much-used and worn garments can be made to look fresh and white again.

The best results can be obtained with Dingman's Ideal Blue, if the following directions are used: Take an old piece of flannel about five inches square and in the centre of this place one block of Dingman's Ideal Blue. Then gather up the four corners and tie with a string. Hold this improvised bag in the tub of water to be blueed, and after thoroughly soaking the blue, squeeze the bag until the water is as blue as required.

Dingman's Ideal Blue is a Canadian achievement of over 40 years' standing—a national product recognized as such by Canadians everywhere. Dingman's Ideal Blue occupies a proud position in Canada.



THE mailbag of the person who attempts to occupy a seat at an editorial desk is very apt to be a rather interesting affair. Letters I have been receiving from farm women have given me cause to ponder over the great variety of conditions found in the farm homes scattered over these broad prairies. Some located on farms that have been cultivated for many years have reached a fair degree of comfort and wealth, while others for one or many reasons are still very close to the pioneer stage. Always we have those who are just commencing, who still have to pay for their farm and the buildings upon it. Then there are those who have met with reverses. For many years they must face debt, limit their purchases and save every possible cent for the feeding and clothing of their family.

The woman who sits down to write out her opinion concerning conditions as she finds them is almost sure to discuss them from the angle of her own experience. It is something like the lesson in the old school reader of the peas in the pod. When the pod was green the peas believed all the world was green, and when it turned yellow the peas thought that the whole wide world was yellow. Sometimes we human beings make that mistake. We glance around our own little circle and then proceed to explain what the rest of the world is like. And, too, we forget that that what is now, is not what necessarily will be in the days to come.

A farm woman writes: "Why talk about labor savers for the farm home? We cannot afford them. No more can we have pretty hangings and expensive furnishings for the rooms of our houses, linen, fine china, books, music and good pictures. We have to scrimp and save for the bare necessities. Farm women cannot have these luxuries and comforts and they must get accustomed to that idea if they are going to be content with their lot."

And then another writes: "I wish I might take you into the homes in this neighborhood. I think that you would find that conditions there compare favorably with the houses of the town or city dweller. There are pianos, books, household conveniences, attractive and well furnished houses. Why should farm people not have these things? They earn them by their work and enjoy them to the full. The women on the farms are not the drudges that some people would paint them."

Two letters reflecting widely different conditions. Who shall venture an opinion as to which is most typical of farm life in Western Canada? It is impossible to generalize and say that "this" or "that" is true of the average farm home. In no other industry and in no other country, with the possible exception of the United States will one find such degrees of difference in standards of living, in actual home conditions as among the farming people of Western Canada.

Farming is different from other occupations in that the home is very closely and definitely linked up with the business which contributes to the means of livelihood.

In an article on Art in Economy of the Rural Home, a writer in the Journal of Home Economics commented on the above statement, and then outlined the three objectives of the home. The first one he defines as—"A mode of life to furnish to the man and wife a maximum of experience, happiness, and way of service to the world. This objective is the universal objective of men and

women; a satisfying life, a participation in life at the full, a discharge of the obligations implied in life itself. The man has his own life to live; the woman has her own life to live; they each seek by the method of the family and home to realize themselves, after the manner of men and women of all ages."

The second objective is also universal. "It is the child, children . . . a healthy normal child; a growing well fed child; a good virtuous child; a pleasing loving child; an industrious child; a socialized child."

The third objective of the rural home is a profitable occupation.

These three objectives sometimes seem to be in competition with each other. It may be that one or the other will gain the uppermost place in the attention of the homemakers. Sometimes the business of farming will almost crowd out the other two.

He divides homemaking into three stages. The first 10 or 12 years is marked by the arrival of children, their care and the establishing of their habits, and on the other hand by the deepening of the experience of the man and woman in the limitations of life and the struggle to accumulate capital with a small labor power. The next 12 years are marked by the tension and anxieties of child-educating, and a broadening experience with the world on the part of the parents. The next eight years are marked by the anxieties of child-vocationalizing and a maximum of labor and capital in operating the farm. After these three stages, there come in succession "the child-flown home with bewildered parents and declining farm enterprise; and the sunset home with grandchildren and small farm enterprise or none."

While the children are small, when capital is lacking there is little to spend on things of beauty for the home. But this is the place where the parents must "stoutly defend the home against the entrance, encroachment and intrenchment of the ugly, the graceless, the inharmonious, the irrelevant. Musical instruments may be lacking, books and pictures may be few, the interior of the house may be simple approaching bareness, in fine the ability to surround the members of the home with beautiful objects may be severely restricted, but the ideal at this stage is keeping out the unbecoming until the beautiful may arrive. Children will learn to appreciate the simple, they will be taught to work with flowers, trees, shrubs. They will endeavor to create what beauty they can from the materials about them.

In the second stage music may enter the home. Good books will be left with in the children's reach and they will be taught to have the ideal of fineness of thought.

The home economy of the third stage, calls upon art for its finest service. The children are perhaps about to go to homes of their own. By this time: "The house inside and out, its furnishings, its tableware, its kitchen and work appointments, the relation of the house to the farm and farm equipment, now show the result of a score and more of years of experience and accumulation. The final lasting impressions will be made. The few pieces of cherished art, of mother's long-awaited selection, of father's keen desire, will be purchased, placed. The ideals of the home will receive their finishing touches. The children going into vocations and homes of their own shall carry the unmistakable note of the absolute worth of beauty."

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY

	Dressed	Live
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	29c	22c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	26c	20c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.	24c	18c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over	25c	19c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	23c	17c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	20c	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	18c	16c
Ducks	16c	17c

Prices guaranteed until January 20, No. 1 stock, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Ship now while prices remain firm. Prompt settlements.

CONSOLIDATED PACKERS
Point Douglas, Winnipeg

I'll Pay You Cash!

for Your Spare Hours at Home

HOW would you like to have a steady income of your very own? How would you like to earn some extra money without leaving your home—without neglecting your other duties?

I would like to add your name to my payroll. Will you sell me your spare time? Those hours and half-hours that might otherwise be wasted—do you want to turn them into dollars?

I will pay you for every hour of your time that you can spare. Work when you like and as much as you like. A few minutes now, a few minutes again—and a full hour is totalled. Your pay cheques will come to you regularly, their size depending entirely upon how much time you can devote to the work.

Thousands of men and women are earning money this way. Men and women who could not in any way consider a canvassing or selling proposition.

I Enter Into a Contract With You

The plan, briefly, is this: In the quiet privacy of your own home you knit wool socks for me with the Auto Knitter—a wonderful hand operated machine that knits a pair of socks in half an hour. I pay you cash for the knitting—so much a pair—and I keep you supplied, free of charge, with the yarn that you use. And in order that your pay cheque will be clear profit, I pay the Express or Postal charges on the work you send in, also on the free yarn which I return to you. There is no limit to the quantities you may knit because I have immediate sale for every pair that I can possibly get.

Four Years With Me



I have worked for the Auto Knitter Company for over four years and I must say that they have used me right. My wage cheque and new yarn is always promptly sent.
Mrs. K. Corbet, Ont.

Experience Unnecessary

"I am only fourteen years of age and go to school. After school I knit a dozen pairs of socks which I sell at a profit of \$3.00." This from Teddy Althenhoven, whose home is in British Columbia.

Mr. S. Robinson, an old gentleman who lives in Ontario, writes: "Being over eighty years old and my eyesight not so good, I made a few mistakes at first. But now I knit a pair of socks in thirty minutes."

Here you have a young boy, and a man of eighty, knitting their spare time into dollars. When they started they knew nothing about knitting. They learned from the simple instructions that are sent with each machine. Previous experience is not at all necessary.

Earns on an Average \$50.00 a Month

"I have a business worked up now that I would not have thought possible twelve months ago," writes Mrs. W. G. Rogers, of Ontario, who is one of my enthusiastic workers. "My private trade alone amounts to an average of \$50.00 a month." And Mrs. Rogers is a busy housewife with three young children, yet she finds time to earn extra money with her Auto Knitter.

Mrs. Hearn Makes \$45.00 a Month

How pleased Mrs. Wesley Hearn, of Saskatchewan, must be that she took up this work some years ago! Here is a part of an interesting letter from her: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit. But I have made as much as \$45.00 a month, besides doing all of my housework."

A Big Earner at 71

"I am 71 years of age," writes Mr. Treadwell, of Saskatchewan, "and I can heartily recommend the Auto Knitter to anyone requiring a sure money maker and comfortable work. Like many other elderly people, I wanted to be self-supporting and at the same time engaged in light work. I work when I like and as long as I like. I have made approximately three thousand dollars since starting."

Likes The Privacy

"I can make more than enough to keep me well dressed and get many little extras for the home," writes Mr. R. Follick, of Manitoba. "And what I like is the privacy of the work—not even my neighbors know that I earn money this way. I am sure of my pay cheque the whole year round, because the Company takes all of the socks that I knit."



Co-operation



T. W. CHADBURN
President
The Auto Knitter Hosiery
Company Limited

THE great success of the Auto Knitter business is based upon co-operation. I need men and women to knit socks for me, and they need me to supply the machines and buy the finished work. It is a business of mutual help.

The soundness of the business is proven by its ten years of success. The demand for Auto Knit socks is greater today than ever before.

Beautiful Booklet Free

I would like to send you a copy of my booklet—How To Make Money At Home. It tells the complete story. I would like you to have a copy. I would particularly like you to know how very little it costs to start in this profitable business. Really a business of your own. Don't hesitate. You owe it to yourself at least to find out about this plan which makes your spare time so valuable. Clip and mail the coupon to me NOW.

T. W. Chadburn, President, Dept. 291,
The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. Limited,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Chadburn:—

Please send me particulars about making money in spare time at home. I understand that this does not obligate me in the slightest way.

Name.....

Address.....

The Grain Growers' Guide, Jan. 6, 1926



This big book helps keep your horses sound!

The big "Save-The-Horse" Book shows how to keep horses in perfect condition. Tells how to locate lameness and ailments—tells what to do and how to do it.

A free book every horse owner should have. Full of worthwhile veterinary information. Over 32 years of successfully treating horse ills are behind this book. A real source of practical horse knowledge.

"Save-The-Horse" Remedies can keep lame horses working. No more delays—no more worries.

"Save-The-Horse" is sold with a signed guarantee. Your horse is cured or we refund your money.

This shows why we can give a signed guarantee

Last year I used "Save-The-Horse" on a sore ankle and it worked wonderfully. My horse has not been bothered with the lameness since. In the Book of instructions you advise users to write for information for any fault that the horse may have. I have a four year old mare * * * I recommended it to a friend for splints and he had good results. Trusting to hear from you as soon as possible, I remain,

R. S. MILLER, Elford, Sask.

Write to-day

for your free book and a sample guarantee. Also any veterinary questions gladly answered, free of charge.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 517 Crawford St. (Also at Binghamton, N.Y.) **Toronto, Ont.**

Keep your cows healthy, too! Ask for our free illustrated booklet that describes our "Cura-Bos" preparations. Tells what to do for sick and run-down cows.

"Save-The-Horse" and "Cura-Bos" are sent prepaid, or ask druggist or dealer.

Stopping Preventable Losses

On every farm there are two classes of losses. There are those which no farmer can prevent, caused by wind, hail, frost, insects and disease. Other losses that occur, such as the forced sale of livestock or grain, can undoubtedly be reduced to some extent.

A good market for thousands of Guide readers has been found (very quickly and at a small cost) for seed grain and grass seed; for breeding stock and young stock in cattle, sheep and swine; also for poultry and second-hand equipment, through a little Classified Ad. in the Farmers' Market Place at the end of this journal. This method is a sure one for raising cash, and has been used successfully to place many a run-down farm on a profitable basis.

Read the information concerning the cost of this service and the best things to advertise during January on page 31.

Adventures in Beds

Some juvenile and adult experiences that now appeal to my sense of humor

By ANNA STEVENS

I WAS very young when I had my first adventure in a bed. As I remember it, I must have been about nine years old. At the time, mother and my sister and I were visiting an aunt of hers near Ottawa. Now, up the hill from us lived a great aunt of 92 years, Aunt Sabra, with her sister, Aunt Sally. But Sally was young, only 84. As usual this summer, Aunt Sally departed for her summer holidays to Atlantic City. She was always a gay thing, and Aunt Sabra invited me to stay with her while Aunt Sally was away.

I was delighted. At bedtime Aunt Sabra took me upstairs to what was called, then, the spare bed room. It was furnished in black walnut of 1800 style, heavy dressers loomed black against the wall, and the bed—I held my breath when first I saw it. Four posts mounted almost to the ceiling and there was a deep frill up there joining them in some way. The bed itself seemed mountains high. Aunt Sabra explained there were three feather ticks on it. "It's a very special bed," she quavered at me in her high old voice that cracked now and then. "Yes, Anna, it's a very special bed. We bought it when we came as U. E. Loyalists in 1776. My grandma died in it, so did my grandpa—and my own papa, and my mamma, too, and aunts, too—lots of people have died in that bed."

I stared at her open-mouthed. "Ye needna be scared of it, lots have been born in it, too. My grandma had 11 children, and my own mamma had 13, yes, all born in that bed, so it's a bed for the living as well as the dead."

I stood dumb before her. "Don't be scared! It's only feathers, and more feathers, tho' I guess there's feathers of a hundred geese all told there. Perhaps their ghosts will come back for them, for they're all dead, them geese is, yes, dead and ate, everyone of them."

She gave a gay old cracked laugh and turned to leave me. "Well, blow out your candle, Anna. Goodnight!" and left me.

A Fair Field For Ghosts

Gingerly I undressed, watching the shadows cast by the flickering candle flare and die about the room. They were weird, making the bed seem twice its size with long hands that fingered the ceiling.

In a panic I grabbed my nightie to me, blew out the candle and made a run for that bed. It was so high I couldn't get up the side, so I climbed on a chair and gave a leap. Then I felt myself sinking, sinking, till I thought I had gone down a mine, but the feathers of a hundred geese enveloped me. I was like a raisin in the centre of a big soft pudding.

I heard a queer squeaky noise, "eee whack"—"eee whack." I shuddered and pulled the hand made patchwork quilts above my face. A lean, bony hand pulled them off slowly. Out of one eye I discerned a great white figure towering over me. I nearly died of fright. But it was Auntie's voice that said, "I shut that shutter, Anna, it was like to break."

I expected to hear ghosts all night but I must have been asleep in a minute for I knew no more till broad sunshine and the smell of bacon stirred my morning senses.

When I was in my 'teens we used to spend the summers at Lake Huron. Our cottage had four rooms, a girl's bedroom, a boys', living-room and kitchen.

There were mother and four girls. The roof was high enough to have an upstairs but the builder persuaded mother to put in bunks instead of an upper floor and so have a greater current of fresh air.

My sister and I slept there in a bunk that was seven feet from the floor and had a front side of two feet high so we couldn't fall out. We had ticks filled with hay and had to climb a wall ladder to get in it. And wonderful sleeps we had in it, too.

All but one night.

Dreams at their Worst

Two cousins were visiting us. They slept in the opposite bunk. We got talking about dreams and girl-like we said, "Let's see who can have the worst dreams tonight."

Some one said that pickles made one dream if eaten at bed time. Another said

it was fruit cake. So we had a "feed" of pickles and honey and fruit cake and cheese and doughnuts at ten o'clock and then went to bed. I certainly had the most frightful dreams. I thought I was on board ship all night in a terrific gale that rocked and rolled us. All night long I felt I was being rolled out of my berth, half dead with sea sickness. Thunder and lightning chased me and I really felt in the realm of the damned. At breakfast it was four sober girls that met.

When I was older and went to teach school in rural Ontario I had to board with kind but uneducated people.

I noticed at once that my bed looked very thin and patted the quilts.

"I took it off!" Mrs. Smith exclaimed. "I knew city folks didn't like feather beds."

She had, but she had not put anything else on the springs but two quilts. She thought that was the correct way. Oh, well, it was summer, but when winter came I asked for the feather bed back again.

Humor In Uncomfortable Places

I once visited a cousin Mary, and her bed sagged so we felt like two in a hammock. We decided to fix this by putting a box under the centre. That night we bruised ourselves on all its corners, for we had foolishly put it right side up with no lid. It was like sleeping on the edge of several fences.

But the next night we put three boxes under its centre, upside down and slept much better.

My sister and I once had a bed my father bought at a sale. It was yellow wood of some kind. Every time we laughed heartily in bed that bed fell down. This fact seemed to make us always want to laugh when we got in bed. It was queer how we felt funnier than we had all day.

We solved the trouble by putting the wash stand tight against the foot of the bed.

Once my husband and I had to stay all night at a strange house unexpectedly. The lady was very kind, assuring us she had lots of room. So we slept. I wasn't very comfortable; found my bed awfully hard, and curiosity prompted me to examine it next morning. I had slept next the wall. It soon appeared we had slept on a narrow single bed and that she had ingeniously widened it with two soap boxes and a valise to support a wide table leaf. Three pillows did for mattress over this. Wasn't that an idea? Anyway we were grateful to stay there.

Almost everybody in this West is crowded for room at times. One summer we had more visitors than usual, our family numbering up to 11, when the letter came from Aunt Mina telling us she would visit us, and adding, "And please, Anna, I must have a room to myself." Well, we had to do it, but it meant putting two beds and four children in one room, two beds and five in another; two in the third so that Aunt Mina could be one in one. They were all little at the time, the children were, and only thought it fun anyway.

After all it isn't the bed that matters so much as the happy mind and good health of the one that sleeps in it.

What a wonderful thing sleep is, isn't it? Did you ever stop to think just how wonderful? Shakespeare has said about it, in "Macbeth:"

"sleep, the innocent sleep,
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The death of each day's life, sore labor's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher of life's feast."

"Absolute justice is indeed no more attainable than absolute truth; but the righteous man is distinguished from the unrighteous by his desire and hope for justice, as the true man from the false by his desire and hope of truth."

"And though absolute justice be unattainable, as much justice as we need for all practical use is attainable by those who make it their aim."—
Ruskin.

PUZZLE
\$9,000.00
GIVEN FREE

The above amount of money has been given away by us in CASH PRIZES.

\$500.00 more will be given away as follows,—

1st prize \$100.	5th prize \$40.
2nd " \$75.	6th " \$30.
3rd " \$60.	7th " \$25.
4th " \$50.	8th " \$20.

5 prizes of \$10. each in Cash
10 prizes of \$5. each in cash



Solve the Puzzle AND WIN A CASH PRIZE

There are 7 faces to be found above watching the deer. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send your reply direct to

GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
275 CRAIG STREET WEST.
MONTREAL, CANADA

Churches That Meet Rural Needs

Continued from Page 6

church in all its branches knows greater efficiency. In addition Wolseley last year contributed the sum of \$2,458 to missions, making it the banner missionary church outside the three cities. One minister, Rev. H. G. Cairns, at Creelman, gave a glimpse of one of his weeks some time ago when he wrote, "Here" he says, "is life in a village union church. I am preparing an address in response to the toast of the church at a local lodge meeting, have in hand this week a debate on the eight-hour day, a lantern lecture for the community club, and a Sunday sermon on 'The Crime of Poverty.' The opportunity that such a man has of being a community leader is largely due to the fact that his church is a community church rather than one of the older denominational churches. Another minister, Rev. W. H. Coulter, previously at Nokomis, writes, 'The united working gives every opportunity of presenting a Christian appeal rather than a churchly appeal.' He speaks of families joining the church who would not have joined with either of the previous churches.

In short, I think that enough has been written to show that a striking change in working efficiency has taken place in the churches on the prairies. These that have been mentioned are but samples. Doubtless many others in Saskatchewan are doing work just as noteworthy. It all must mean a vast improvement in the social and spiritual condition of the people and particularly in the life of the young people. I recall the time, not so very many years ago, when officials of the Grain Growers' Association, were urging the organization of union churches and declaring impatience with the parent bodies over the delay. Today, we may thank God that these churches are at work on the prairies, that under the difficult conditions of divided denominations they wrought great good and now that they are free from that restraint they will do still greater work for the people.

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 15 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK

Various

SWAMP FEVER CURE—LARGE BOTTLE. sufficient to cure one horse, \$5.00, delivered. H. S. Rungay, Chemist, Newdale, Man. 46-9

HORSES AND PONIES

TEN THOUSAND HORSES WANTED to work in the location. They now can. No lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. String out as many as you wish. Sold direct. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnipeg, Alta. 48-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, eight years old, sound, good stock horse. A snap. Welwyn Percheron Horse Co., Welwyn, Sask. 48-5

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE OR HIRE. all ages. Paragon Belgian Stock Farm, Robt. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 1-6

BELGIAN DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE OR TRADE. John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask. 48-8

TO TRADE—HORSES, FOR 15-30 KEROSENE tractor. Box 261, Vermilion, Alta. 51-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SUPREMACY

At the Manitoba Winter Fair during the past 16 years (1910 to 1925 inclusive), the Aberdeen-Angus breed has only lost the supreme championship of the show upon two occasions: once to a Shorthorn and once to a Hereford. It has taken 14 out of 16 possible championships. During the same period the breed has only lost the steer herd prize on one occasion, and that was to a mixed lot of steers.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

Write for Literature.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION
300 Lilac Street, Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, REGISTERED, 11 months old, \$75. Grand sire, Blackcap Revolution. A. E. Clarke, Stonewall, Man. 50-5

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL, NINE months, \$50; Duke. Henry Libke, Dundurn, Sask. 52-5

Polled Herefords

SELLING—REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD bulls, yearlings. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 51-3

Holsteins

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, ONE cow with female calf at foot; one yearling heifer; one bull, two years. Best of breeding. Apply J. E. Manley, Midale, Sask. 1-2

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS, from good milking stock. Price \$80 dollars. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 1-2

Shorthorns

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM PARTIES HAVING four registered Shorthorn bulls for sale, coming two years. Must be good. State price and where to be seen. C. Montgomery, Traynor, Sask. 1-5

FOR SALE—SHORTHORNS, CHOICE YOUNG bulls. C. O. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 1-5

SWINE

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES AND Yorkshires. Dams and sires are from the best blood in the country. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta. 1-5

Berkshires

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRE boars. April farrowed, \$30; May, \$25. Registration papers included. Booking orders for spring gilts, bred, \$35; open, \$30. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—LONG IMPROVED BACON TYPE Berkshires, weight 200 to 225 pounds, long, deep and smooth. Price \$35, f.o.b. Deloraine, Man. Chas. Weaver. 49-5

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

TEN APRIL BOARS, BACON TYPE, \$30 EACH. Twenty sows, sure in pig, after January, \$30 each. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 51-6

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO years, \$25. Fred Coutts, Newdale, Man. 52-2

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES, TOP SERVICE BOARS. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 48-6

SHEEP

Various

REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAM LAMBS, \$25 each. Barclay Green, Boharm, Sask. 52-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SUPERIOR SILVER FOXES—WHY DO OLD experienced breeders select our stock to improve their herd? There is a reason. Reasonable prices. Easy terms. Superior Silver Fox Co. (J. R. Young), 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

COLLIE PUPS (FEMALES), REAL GOOD ONES, descended from Clinker, champion collie of the world. Parents are real heifers. Registered, \$11; well-bred, \$8.00. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 1-3

LIVESTOCK

WILLOW PARK KENNELS, VENN, SASK., offer cattle dog, young, guaranteed heeler; pair half Russian, half Irish; pair half greyhound, half coyote; fast, killers. 1-2

SILVER BLACK FOXES, FROM MOST PRO- lific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Building, Winnipeg.

SAINT BERNARD PUPPIES, PURE-BRED; sire and dam prize winners. Dogs, \$35; bitches, \$30. Watson, 307 Fifth Avenue, Saskatoon 52-2

WE HAVE THE BEST IN CHINCHILLAS. French silvers, for immediate shipment. Prices right. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, B.C. 1-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, CHIN- chilla rabbits, dogs, etc. Miller's Bird Store, 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 1-1

LARGE HOUND, GUARANTEED TO KILL any wolf alone. Price \$30. C. Maycock, Fleming, Sask. 1-1

COLLIE PUPS, BEGINNING WORK. MALES, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 1-1

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, chinchilla rabbits, guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 49-13

WOLFHOUSES. GET A GUARANTEED PACK. Catchers and killers. Eagle Creek Kennels, Herschel, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED CHINCHILLA RAB- bits, from imported stock. Wm. Rowan, Young, Sask. 52-3

COLLIE PUPS, SABLE, COMPLETE WHITE collars, nicely marked, registered Canadian Kennel Club. W. Hamner, Govan, Sask. 1-1

SCOTCH SHEEP DOGS, PUPPIES; ALSO cattle dogs, heifers, \$10. Guaranteed. E. E. Baynton, Sagathun, Sask. 52-3

REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES. FLEUR DE Lis Kennels, Macerrie, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—WOLFHOUSES, TRAINED, FAST, good killers. Box 28, Major, Sask. 1-1

POULTRY

Various

R.O.P. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN and exhibition R.C. Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Pen of eight exhibition Wyandottes, \$15. Mary Forge, Portage la Prairie, Man. 1-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from one of the best laying strains in Canada, also large two-year-old Embden geese. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 50-4

PEARL GUINEAS, \$1.25 EACH. ALEX. POPE, Drake, Sask. 50-5

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONA COCKERELS, \$2.00 TO \$3.00 each; direct descendants of America's best. Foreman Bros., Mazenod, Sask. 50-5

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue—E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Breeding Stock. Send for Free Catalogue and save money—369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG.

POULTRY

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, from pedigreed stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Also yearling hens, extra layers, large birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Delta, Findlater, Sask. 1-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Cockerels half price now. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 52-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, beauties, \$2.00 each. Mrs. John F. Davies, Palmer, Sask. 1-1

PURE BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. W. Harrison, Maryfield, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$2.00 each. Ed. Holmes, Lang, Sask. 1-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Alfred Armstrong, Pincher Creek, Alta. 1-1

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.75 each. Fred Rosekrane, Edberg, Alta. 1-3

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Harold Richardson, Antler, Sask. 1-1

Minorcas

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, April hatched, \$3.00 or two for \$5.00. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 52-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. George Lawson, Telford, Alta. 1-4

LARGE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. E. Springsteen, Box 142, Crossfield, Alta. 1-3

Poultry Supplies

STANFIELD'S LICE-KILL—NO DUSTING, DIP- ping or odor. Kills every louse or mite. Big tube treats 200 birds, 60 cents, or \$1.00 brings two big tubes. Postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

MONEY IN EGGS, YES; BUT MORE EGGS more money. Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes hens produce. Costs one cent a month per hen. Ask your dealer.

Plymouth Rocks

LIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM my heavy laying strain, headed by first prize, Saskatchewan cockerel, and three E. B. Thompson cockerels, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00, three for \$9.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 1-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit. Lady "G" laid 237 eggs ten months, 61 eggs 61 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00. Prize hens, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM FARMERS IN Northwestern Saskatchewan raising pure-bred Plymouth Rocks who could sell hatching eggs early March. Box 24, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

COCKERELS—270-EGG LINE, THE INVINC- ible. I need room. Sacrificing at half price. Pedigree with every bird. \$2.50, \$3.50 each. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 52-5

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from registered hens, records 203-257 eggs, \$5.00. From egg-laying contest stock, two \$5.00. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta.

1926



Seed Grain Advertising Starts in January

Right now there are more buyers—also a better selection from which to make purchases

Thousands of people will be reading "Little Guide Classified Ads." during the next few weeks in order to locate seed grain and grass seed. There is a shortage, and the bulk of both buying and selling will be done much earlier than usual. The seed grain section of The Farmers' Market Place is growing rapidly each week, because The Guide is recognized as the biggest and best market by both buyers and sellers. Those who have seed grain to sell, or want seed grain of some kind, should send us their ad. to commence in January. All classes of seed grain are sold successfully and profitably through The Guide. Buyers flock to the largest market, and if you want to prove that our classified section can get as good results for you as it did for the following, you should send us your ad. within the next few days:

WHEAT WANTED—"Please cancel my ad. for car load of Durum Wheat, we have got our seed O.K. It surely pays to advertise in The Guide for what you want."—Geo. E. Hartley, Soc. Treas., Starbuck, Man.

SPELT—"I had great luck selling my Spelt through The Guide last year, and I am putting in another ad. this year."—E. Gilnes, Vanguard, Sask.

If we can do it for them—we can do it for you.

The above letters are just samples of many such letters received last season. No farm journal can give you better results for less money than The Guide, and you will get these results more quickly.

FOR RATES AND OTHER INFORMATION SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.S.—January is one of the best advertising months of the year for Poultry, Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Pure-Bred Livestock, Swine, Wolfhounds, Collies and Miscellaneous Articles.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BEST bred-to-lay strain, well developed, vigorous birds. Price \$3.00, or three for \$8.00. Mrs. Radclyffe, Bagot, Man. 1-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, April and May hatch, best laying strain, \$2.00 each. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 50-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, April hatch. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 50-6

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Miss Clark, Box 390, Pense, Sask. 51-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 200-EGG laying strain, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 1-3

Rhode Islands

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, two, \$5.00; some \$4.00, \$5.00 birds. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 1-6

SELLING—R. I. RED COCKERELS, WEIGHING six to seven pounds, \$2.00 each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 50-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, winter layers, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 52-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, Guild's bred-to-lay, \$3.00. D. Young, Succow, Sask. 50-5

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00 AND \$10. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 48-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Mrs. Wurts, Duff, Sask. 52-2

SELLING—CHOICE R. I. COCKERELS, S. C., \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Maguire, Quill Lake, Sask. 52-2

OUR WIN AT CALGARY PROVES OUR STUFF. Cockerels, sired by prize-winning cock, \$2.00 to \$5.00. E. Blish, Bechar, Sask. 1-3

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.25 each. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 1-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM University and Imported stock, toms, 20 to 27 pounds, \$7.00 to \$12; pullets, 12 to 16 pounds, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 52-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from imported 45-pound prize toms, May hatch, toms, 24 pounds, \$10; hens, 15 pounds, \$6.00. Weight guaranteed. J. C. Miller, Brooks, Alta. 52-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, by imported tom. Toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 12 to 14 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. John Elmy, Forget, Sask. 51-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, from 40-pound tom; large, healthy birds. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. R. E. Lundahl, Daysland, Alta. 51-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00, from hens weighing 16-21 pounds. H. Tallmadge, Tallmadge, Sask. 52-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY hens, \$4.00; pure-bred Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 50-4

BRONZE TOMS, FROM FIRST PRIZE WIN- ners on both sides, \$6.00 to \$8.00 each. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 49-9

AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 75,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, from 40-pound strain, 22 to 25 pounds, \$7.00. E. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—PURE WHITE HOLLAND turkeys. Toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. A. E. Henderson, Box 122, Boissevain, Man. 1-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, MAY HATCH, 22 to 24 pounds, \$8.00. Mrs. B. Morrison, Gainsboro, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze toms, \$7.00. John Cole, Kinley, Sask. 1-2

WHITE CHINESE GANDERS, \$5.00; GESE, \$4.00. Mrs. Ora Edwards, Chendle, Alta. 51-5

LARGE PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50 each. Milton McGhan, Clover Bar, Alta. 51-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Forgan, Sask. 49-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Silsby, Reddleton, Sask. 52-3

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, 8 ONLY, from Dorcas matings; sire, Extra Special, Langford Poultry Farm; dams records 253 to 273, \$5.00. Also good outstanding birds, from heavy winter layers, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry McKenzie, Forgan, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FROM STOCK FROM Martin's best Dorcas matings; dam's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Cockerels, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 50-6

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, sired by males from Martin's high record pens, and from one of the best flocks of year-round layers in the West, \$3.00 each, two \$5.00. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, May hatched, \$2.00; two, \$3.00. J. A. McCrackan, Wordsworth, Sask.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$2.25 each. Mrs. Ralph Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 52-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, premier strain, \$3.00 each; pair, \$5.00. H. H. Keys, Keytown, Sask. 49-9

SEEDS

Various

21 PACKETS GOOD ANNUAL AND PEREN- nial flower seeds, many home-grown, \$1.00; 15 packets best vegetable seeds, \$1.00. Postpaid. All different sorts. 1926 Nursery Catalog and Planters' Guide soon out. Write Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man.

[Continued on next page]

SEEDS

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 52-14

GAS GRAIN PICKLERS—THE NEWEST AND best method of pickling grain. Full particulars on request. Gas Pickler Co., 1816 Lorne St., Regina, Sask. 1-5

Grass Seed

SELLING—PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, tested and scarified, 100 pounds, 10c. per pound; 1,000 pounds, 8c., bags included. A. F. Stewart, Muir, Man. 52-3

FOR SALE—BROME SEED, SIX CENTS POUND uncleaned, nine cents cleaned. Wallaux, Forgan, Sask. 51-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Herbert Heints, Gull Lake, Sask. 49-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, 10c. pound. Arthur Rowan, Minnola, Man. 50-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, ten cents pound. Primate, Sask. Percy Proctor. 1-2

BROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, NINE cents pound, Primate, Sask. Percy Proctor. 1-2

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, FROM BREAKING, 85 cents per bushel. C. S. Robertson, Franklake, Sask. 1-2

SELLING—CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, Walter A. Recknagle, R.R. 2, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 5

OATS FOR SALE. W. GREER, LASHBURN, Sask. 47-10

Wheat

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT

has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgages. Get the best strain. Kubanka in Deloraine district went as high as 40 bushels, and Mindum as high as 50 and 60 bushels to bushel. Marquis, next section, 12 bushels, No. 5. Kubanka Carter-Disc cleaned, \$2.25, mill-run 15c over Fort William price for One Northern. Mindum, cleaned, \$2.75; and mill-run 65c over Fort William for One Northern. \$100 extra for seed will pay 500 per cent interest. nple, 10c; bags, 25c.

MONTGOMERY BRO., DELORAINÉ

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, SECOND GENERA- tion, field inspection 99.999% pure; Winnipeg germination test 95%. Sealed bags, \$2.00 per bushel. Prices subject to change. Order early. Cash with order. Special rates on car lots. Ed. F. Swert, Fairview Farm, Drake, Sask. 51-4

CHOICE MARQUIS WHEAT, FIRST AND second generation grade (registered), heavily cleaned. Price, \$3.00 and \$2.50 bushel, bagged, sealed, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 52-6

SELLING—LIMITED QUANTITY GARNET wheat, \$3.00 bushel, f.o.b. J. A. Dawson, Rosthern, Sask. 1-5

MORE WHEAT, SMALL OUTLAY. JNO. D. McMunn, Winnipeg, Canada.

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

Make More Money in California

on a 20 or 40-acre farm in San Joaquin Valley, where you can work outdoors all the year. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit make good income throughout the year. Climate delightful; long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Co-operative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, ensures success. Ambitious men can start here with less capital. California welcomes newcomers. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free.

C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 972 Railway Exchange, Chicago

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—TO CLOSE AN estate we will sell 300 acres cut up into five farms 30 to 80 acres each, rich river bottom silt, adjoining Chilliwack Valley; Lower Fraser, same kind of land but quarter price. Do not write for further particulars, but see us when you come to Vancouver. Suitable for a colony. Hope and Farmer, 614 Pender St. W., Vancouver. 1-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTIC- ulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 415 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

THREE THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED farms, equipped or unequipped. Will sell en-block or a quarter to full section as desired. State first letter precisely what you want and cash payment. Hughes & Company, owners, Brandon. 52-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 47-5

226 ACRES, DEEPDALE ONE MILE, ROBLIN nine, \$1,000 cash or \$20 per acre. Ten-year contract, 10% cash down. E. L. Aveling, Box 147, Yorkton, Sask. 1-5

SIX SUITE APARTMENT, VALUE \$12,500, rents \$140 per month. Exchange for land and \$1,000 cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 1-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO- date grain and stock farm. Particulars, Address, John A. Kaeser, Box 538, Moosomin, Sask. 48-8

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. Particulars on application. Robert Hale, Butters, Sask. 52-3

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the sure-crop state. Address, State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol St. Paul, Minn.

SELLING—GOOD FARM, WELL SITUATED, J. H. Smith, Semenow, B.C. 52-3

Farm Lands Wanted

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 43-1

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 50-5

FARM MACHINERY

Various

GUARANTEED OVERHAULED 4 H.P. CUSH- man battery ignition engine, \$100 cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 50-5

10-20 TITAN, \$100; 500-FOOT SPARTA WELL drill, \$500. Box 110, Nitcooty, Alta. 51-4

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

FARM MACHINERY

Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts: windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80%. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS. ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrounding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-9

FANNING MILL REPAIRS—CHATHAM AND all makes of mills. Screens, wire, zinc, all sizes grain cleaning. Threshing machine riddles. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

SELLING—48-INCH BULL DOG FANNING mill with ten-foot elevator, price \$50. Also Case-Sattley four-bottom heavy duty engine gang, price \$50. Frazer Bros., Beulah, Man.

Tractors

SELLING—CASE 12-25 TRACTOR AND PLOWS, A1 condition, \$400. Robert Menzies, Oakburn, Man. 51-4

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 51-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co., Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS MADE AND REPAIRED FOR cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., manufacturers of cartridge radiators, 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN, Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-1

DENTISTS

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 44-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg. 39-26

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Oldest and largest in Canada. Send for prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 1-5

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DUBOIS LIMITED, WINNIPEG. FEATHERS, fancy dyeing, dry cleaning our specialties. Mail orders receive prompt attention. 276 Hargrave Street.

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

FISH

FRESH FROZEN FISH

Pickled, Round, 9c
Whitefish, Dressed, 8c
Mulletts, Dressed, 5c
Jackfish, Dressed, 6c
1,000 lbs. or more to one address 4c less.
Cash with order. THE CITY MARKET HOUSE
ST. WALBURG, SASK.

TROUT, DRESSED, 100-POUND BOX, \$12; Whitefish, dressed, \$9.00; Pickled, round, \$7.00; Jackfish, \$5.50; f.o.b. St. Paul. Cash with order. Former prices cancelled. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 1-6

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST ON new fresh frozen winter caught fish before ordering your winter's supply. It will pay you. Address, Dept. D-1, The Big River Fish Company, Big River, Sask. 49-13

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—FRESH FROZEN JACK FISH, Tullibee or Little White and Mulletts. Shipped direct to consumer by Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 49-13

FRESH CAUGHT WHITEFISH, FROZEN, sacked, 7c. pound. Cash with order. W. E. Fox, Meota, Sask. 1-2

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH, 7c.; JACKS, 5c.; Mulletts, 4c. pound. Cash orders. Fred Waterer, Meota, Sask. 50-5

PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH, guaranteed fresh. Special on large orders. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 47-12

FOOT SPECIALISTS

DR. LENNOX, CHIROPODIST, ALL FOOT troubles scientifically treated, 334 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS



HO-MAYDE BREAD IMPROVER

"Can't you send it to stores in our town? I sure have had the best bread I ever had in all my born days." Extract from letter. Price 15c packet.

C. and J. JONES LIMITED
LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG

VARIKOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, EC- zema healed by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail. Patient can work as usual. Mrs. Andrew Lehue, Hanley, Saskatchewan, writes: "Your treatment has done wonders to me. I can now work all day without any trouble. Before I started to use your treatment my leg was very sore, I did not know what to do. Your ointments took all the pain away, and the varicose ulcers are now all healed up nicely. I consider your treatment is real, etc."

APPLE BUTTER—GENUINE ONTARIO, GUAR- anteed flavor and keeping quality. In 30-pound pails at 13c. pound, f.o.b. Wroxeter. Three pails make minimum shipping weight. Gibson Cider Mills, Wroxeter, Ontario. 49-5

AUTO-KNITTER YARNS—WHEELING, Scotch fingering, worsted. All wool. Ninety cents pound up, delivered. Samples free. S. & Y. Shops, Dept. H, Orillia, Ont.

HOME REMEDIES, GUARANTEED ECZEMA Remedy. Doctor book free. Prof. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SELLING—MEN'S SOCKS, MADE FROM Scotch fingering yarn, 4-ply, 70c. Mrs. J. W. Elliott, Bounty, Sask. 52-2

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per ounce. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. 35c. per pound paid for horsehair, delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E.

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON, SASK. Freight charges paid on all hides shipped, and tanning. Work guaranteed. We buy hides, and furs. Ask for price list.

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON, CUS- tom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916. 52-2

MORDEN TANNERY—FOR ROBES, RAW- hide leather, black raw-hide leathers, lace leather. Properly finished. Robert Paul, Morden, Man.

SHIP YOUR FURS TO OUR BRANCH IN Saskatoon, and beef hides to Winnipeg address. Northwest Hide & Fur Co., Winnipeg or Saskatoon. 50-5

HONEY

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, PACKED IN 5 AND 10 lb. pails. 120 pound orders delivered, freight paid. Clover, Manitoba, 16½c. lb.; Saskatchewan, 17½c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Amber, 1c. lb. less. Buckwheat, 2½c. less. Five's ½c. extra. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER honey, \$7.00 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge; good quality Buckwheat, \$6.00 crate six ten-pound pails. Ontario pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, f.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 50-5

DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY, ABSO- lutely pure from the old reliable apiary. Fives or tens in 60-pound crates: Manitoba, one crate, \$10.20; two crates, \$19.20. Saskatchewan, \$10.50 and \$20. Alberta, \$11.20 and \$21. All prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 51-5

PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c. In 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 1-2

ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$7.25; Amber, mostly Clover, \$5.75 per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 1-3

SELLING—CLOVER HONEY IN FIVE AND ten-pound lithographed pails, 60 pounds, \$9.00, f.o.b. Carman, Man. Sample 10 cents. W. F. Somers. 51-3

OVER 20 YEARS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS proclaim our honey to be good honey; 60-pound crate, \$9.00. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 50-6

DELICIOUS CLOVER AND BASSWOOD honey, flavor unsurpassed, \$7.50, 60-pound crates. Joseph Condy, Walkerton, Ont.

HOUSE DRESSES

THE SERVICEABLE DRESS-OF SUPERIOR gingham in attractive checks, wide pique collar, front open to waist secured by fasteners, elbow sleeves, full length panel, trimmed with black binding, black ribbon bow under collar. Dress especially designed for stout figure. Sizes 38 to 46. Price \$2.25 delivered. Touchcraft, 52½ Gertie Street, Winnipeg.

LEGAL

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL—BAX WILL FORMS with full instructions and specimen Will, 20 years in use. All stationers, 35c.; by mail, postpaid, three for one dollar. Bax Will Form Co., 181 College St., Toronto.

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EX- tracts, absolutely pure, no chemical, no secret, no trouble to make all kinds of French liqueurs, syrups, etc., at home. Full instructions, 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow; 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 1-1

BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

LUMBER—SPRUCE AND TAMARAC. WRITE us for prices before placing your order. Direct from mill to farmer at rock bottom prices. Anderson and Blaine, Makinak, Man. 49-4

LUMBER, SHINGLES, CEDAR FENCE POSTS, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

CORDWOOD, LUMBER, FENCE POSTS. Write for delivered prices. Box 747, Eldersley, Sask. 51-3

WILLOW, TAMARAC AND CEDAR POSTS, cordwood and stove blocks. Write for delivered prices. P.O. Box 793, Edmonton, Alta. 51-3

CORDWOOD, DRY CUT POPLAR; WILLOW pickets. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 50-4

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CARLOTS DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 52-11

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE. ALLAN Sim, Solsqua, B.C. 1-3

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN
REMITTING
BUY
MONEY
ORDERS

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Heintzman Player-Piano

For sale to close estate, beautiful Heintzman Player-Piano, with bench and 60 rolls music. Cost, when new, over \$1,100. In good condition, positively must be sold. Am offering bargain. Cash or Terms.—G. F. CHIPMAN, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. B. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

RADIO SUPPLIES

NORTHLAND FIVE-TUBE RADIO SETS— Fully tested and guaranteed. Write for illustrated catalogue showing full line sold by mail order. Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 47-4

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL radio sets. Write for our proposition. It will interest you. Bicycle Sales Co., 334 Smith St., Winnipeg. 50-4

REMNANTS

BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BE A RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER—YOUNG man, look ahead to your future. Train now at telegrapher or station agent. New term, January 4, 1926. Free prospectus. Western Telegraph School, Dept. G, 282 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-4

LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. Prof. Scott, Winnipeg, 40-1

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

SEWING MACHINES SOLD, EXCHANGED and repaired. All makes. Overhauling and cleaning, \$1.00. Send head. Clydebank, 514 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Writing to Them

I'm writing notes to sister Lil, to sisters Madge and Glenn, to brothers Hank, and Lafa, and Will, to brothers Pudge and Ben. The most of them are creeping up to middle age, at best; they've emptied more than half the cup, they've passed the mountain crest! I have not seen a one of these for twenty years and more. I have not sat beneath their trees, nor tasted of their store. We're scattered in a random way, from Dallas clear to Nome, from Frisco clear to Hudson Bay, from Tennessee to Rome; half of them I may never see, it's likely that I won't, unless I stage a travelling spree or start a lengthy hunt. But through the years I've made a point of writing now and then, though time and tide get out of joint, they do not stop my pen. I tell them how I'm getting on with horses, cows and crops, I tell them of old Duke and John, I write about the hops; I tell them of Pauleeny's plans, of Pete's and Mary's, too, I tell them how the weather man's behaving through and through! I hear from them from time to time, each one of them is good, in telling of his quince or lime, his ash or elderwood. Each tells me of the boys and girls, the neighbors and the cows, the village belles and social whirrs, the pumpkins and the plows. Yes, through the years we've kept in touch and shall until we die, we write and write to beat the Dutch without explaining why; so I am writing notes today to sisters Madge and Lil, to Glenn, and Hank, and Lafa, I say, and Pudge, and Ben, and Will!

MISCELLANEOUS SITUATIONS VACANT

NOTHING BUT THE BEST SHOULD BE every selling agent's motto. You have just as much trouble carrying an incomplete and inferior line, so why not carry the best and most complete? We offer experienced salespeople a real opportunity to make big money and yet give their customers the very best merchandise obtainable at the very lowest prices. You can make every call count by carrying our line. Here are a few of the items featured in our spring and summer selling outfit which will be shipped to successful applicants towards the end of January: Men's made-to-measure suits, top coats and caps. A complete line of men's ready-to-wear articles, such as raincoats, working clothes, shirts, ties, shoes, underwear, etc. A line of boys', girls' and children's wear, including practically everything they wear. A big range of ready-made and made-to-measure garments for ladies, featuring costumes, sport suits, coats, dresses, skirts, sweaters, gingham dresses, underwear, etc. We also feature a complete line of hosiery and several other family necessities. Every wide awake and ambitious salesperson having direct selling experience should make it a point to get acquainted with this proposition. For full details write at once, General Sales Supervisor, The Continental Mail Order Company Limited, Department C, Box 772, Montreal.

THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men, to

RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for business.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY STOCK of "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now at best selling time. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

WE HAVE A FEW VACANCIES IN SASKATCHEWAN for good live salesmen to sell a most complete line of general merchandise direct to the consumers. If you have sales ability this position will assure you a good income. Wylie-Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 52-5

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, FOR RAILROADS nearest their homes—everywhere; beginners \$150-\$250 monthly (which position?) Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 52-5

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—POSITION AS FARM MANAGER. 15 years' experience Manitoba, good references supplied. W. Eaton, Elm Grove, Man.

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Communications treated strictly confidential. Associates Ottawa, Washington, England. World-wide patent connections. Margden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 49-13

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free

MANUFACTURERS ALWAYS CONSIDER GOOD inventions. Fortunes are made from new ideas to suit modern times. Send for Free List of ideas and circulars. The Ramsay Company, Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sa. 49-5

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 304-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

FOR SALE—1,034 SHARES OF COMMON stock of Canadian Farm Implement Company Ltd., at 50c. per share. Apply P.O. Box 196, High River, Alta. 50-5

TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 49-5

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 39-5

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Rouge, Quesnel, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 55c.; Quesnel, 50c.; Italian, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE- built typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

PRODUCE

LIVE and DRESSED TURKEYS WANTED Our high prices on poultry remain the same as quoted in this paper December 30, but we are now paying 2c more for Turkeys. **ROYAL PRODUCE CO.** 97 Aikins Street, Winnipeg

DRESSED and LIVE POULTRY WANTED Dressed Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 30c.; 10-12 lbs., 25-27c.; 8-10 lbs., 22-24c. Other poultry prices remain the same as quoted in this paper December 30. Reliable Produce Co., 317 Stella Ave., Winnipeg

LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY WANTED Our shippers receive these good prices: Hens, fat, 6 lbs. and over, 21-22c.; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c.; 4-5 lbs., 15c. Chickens, 5 lbs., No. 1, 19-20c., not stagg; under 5 lbs., 15-16c. Turkeys, No. 1, 13 lbs. and over, 25-26c.; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c. Ducks and Geese—Highest Market Price. Dressed poultry 4-5c. per lb. above live weight. Turkeys and Chickens only. Crates on request. **PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson Street, Winnipeg**

The Guide's Puzzle Corner

How the "Special Prize" winners are decided

SINCE there are now 65 special prizes to be awarded in The Guide's Big Figure Puzzle Contest, many readers will be interested in knowing how the special prize winners are selected.

Every day there are a number of contest solutions received at this office. Each of the solutions is stamped with the date on which it is received and all are numbered consecutively from one upwards as the letters are opened. Special care is taken with this feature of the work, so that when the contest closes and the correct answer is made known, the contest staff will take the coupons received during each period, select those carrying the nearest correct answers and place them in the order in which they were received.

The first 13 nearest correct answers received during the first and second periods, ending respectively, December 8 and December 28, will be awarded the special prizes, according to the special prize list prepared before the contest began. The same method will be adopted in selecting the winners of the 39 special prizes, to be given to 13 contestants in each of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, sending in the first nearest correct answers during the third and last period of the contest ending on January 18.

A few contestants may not have received any letter of acknowledgment from us although their solution was sent in over a week ago. Our staff were given both Christmas Day and New Year's Day as well as an extra

half days holiday, hence we are a little behind with our work. Everyone will receive an official letter of acknowledgment as well as their copies of The Guide within a few days.

There is just one other point which needs mentioning. Contestants still seem to think that the winning of a prize depends upon the amount of money sent in. A careful reading of the rules and regulations will make it clear that a person sending in a \$1.00 remittance has the same chance of winning a prize as a person sending in a larger amount of money. The Contest Department does not accept more than \$10 on one answer.

Perhaps the subscription of some person who reads this will expire within a very short time (the address label on the front cover of this copy of The Guide shows the month and year in which a renewal falls due). The rules of the contest permit such a person to send in a solution with their renewal at our regular rates, hence with a very little effort some person not yet entered in the contest may easily win an immense ly valuable prize.

February 1, the day when the contest closes, is just three weeks away. Your chance is just as good today as if you had sent in your solution the day the contest began. The door of opportunity still stands open—there are 165 prizes. The key to the door is in your own hands, and this may be your lucky month. Why not use the key and win one of the grand awards?—Contest Manager.

Convention Dates

United Farmers of Manitoba, Brandon, January 12 to 15.
United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, January 19 to 22.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers, Saskatoon, January 26 to 29.

Other Dates Worth Remembering

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Convention, Saskatoon, January 11 to 13.
Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Meetings, Brandon, January 11 to 13.
Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon, January 12.
Saskatchewan Livestock Conventions, Saskatoon, January 27 to 28.
Alberta Dairy Convention, Calgary, January 26 to 28.
Saskatchewan Dairy Convention, Regina, February 2 to 4.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, Winnipeg, February 9 to 12.
Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 15 to 19.
Manitoba Soil Products Show, Brandon, March 15 to 19.

Guide Bulletin Service

The Guide bulletins are widely read throughout the West by subscribers who find them packed with practical up-to-date information. These bulletins are offered to readers at less than cost. Send one cent for each one listed below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number. Address: The Bulletin Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly.
8. How to Make a Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash Day.
10. New Garments from Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. How to Make One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A House Built by Parts.
15. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
16. Why and How of Incubator Operation.
17. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
18. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
19. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
20. Canning Meat and Poultry.
21. Sweet Clover Varieties.
22. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
23. Harvesting Sweet Clover.
24. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
25. Silage Crops.
26. Feeding Silage.
27. Experience With Silage.
28. Silage Machinery.
29. The Trench Silo.
30. The Pit Silo.
31. Feeding From Pit Silos.
32. How to Operate a Beef Ring.
33. How to Prevent Smut in Grain.
34. Vines and Creepers.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
37. How to Refinish Furniture.
38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
39. Kitchen Mending Kits.
40. How to Soften Hard Water.
41. The Menace of the House Fly.

42. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
43. How to Mix Whitewash.
44. How to Paint Your Own Car.
45. How to Make an Ice Well.
46. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
47. How to Pot Bulbs for the Winter.
48. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
49. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
50. How to Judge Bread.
51. The Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
52. How to Make Soap at Home.
53. Growing Melons, Pumpkins and Squash.
54. Shipping Crates for Livestock.
55. Ideas for Entertainments.
56. Banish the Clothes Moth.
57. Dry Cleaning at Home.
58. Canning Tongues, Brain and Sausage.
59. Use of Pressure Cooker.
60. House Plants for Winter.
61. Perennials for the Farm.
62. Unusual Perennials.
63. New Finishes for Furniture.
64. Re-arranging the Kitchen.
65. A Manitoba School Board.
66. How to Lace a Belt.

Special Bulletins

The Country Homemaker—A 132- page book, dealing with many phases of home-making. 10 cents, postpaid.
Labor-Savers for the Farm Home— A pamphlet containing instructions for making 58 devices for the home. 10 cents, postpaid.

Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cooking, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well-known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service, write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Wrestling Book FREE
Tells how to be a great athlete and scientist. Wrestling—how to win. Startling secrets taught in wonderful lessons by world's champion Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. He is strong, healthy, athletic. Handle big men with ease. Learn self defense. Be a leader. Men and boys, write for Free Book today. State your age. Farmer Burns School, 351 Railway Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

HEAD NOISES?

4-DAY Treatments FREE

The pity of those Head Noises, those wearing—annoying sounds in your head! You have thought at times that life was hardly worth living.

Perhaps your hearing is already failing. Even if it is still good, you have the added burden of knowing that these Head Noises may be only the signals of approaching Deafness.

You may have the Noises in the head occasionally or when you have a cold, but you are in danger of a more serious development all the same. You need immediate treatment. Ear Specialist Sproule has studied and originated a method of treatment which has brought happy relief to many people troubled with Head Noises. This treatment has, in these many cases, stopped the sounds and left the head clear as a bell. To show this method he offers a four-day treatment Free.

GIVEN AWAY

These introductory treatments are being offered Free. If you want one, write today. You may try for yourself this method. You can then see why it has succeeded, when some others failed.

Ear Specialist Sproule wants to help all who suffer from these Head Noises. He knows what misery those sounds of escaping steam—that bell ringing in the ear—that singing of crickets or insects—the humming—the puffing—the burning—the distant roaring—that dull heavy throbbing—mean. He therefore offers a treatment, FREE, to all who write at once. Through this method many sufferers, in place of those roaring noises, now enjoy a perfect quietness in which natural sounds are heard quickly and distinctly.

Just sit down and write a post card or letter requesting a sample treatment—free—for Head Noises. Sign your full name and address and send it off NOW. The treatment will come to you by return mail, and will cost you nothing.

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446 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

Quick Relief to Bronchial Sufferers

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New Idea Gift Co., No. 4, Waterford, Ont.

It Pays to read the
Classified Section

Ship Your Grain to UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers. Lougheed Building
Winnipeg Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 31, 1925.

WHEAT—World's markets have fluctuated wildly but continue to maintain fairly high levels. Trading locally in Chicago shows evidences of speculation in fairly large quantities, the market showing extreme weakness and much strength alternately with comparatively small trade in actual cash wheat, apart from moderate deliveries against the December option contract. There is a wide divergence of opinion here, which is nothing unusual. The main argument of the bulls is short supplies in Europe and the U.S., partial failure of the Argentine crop and the advance in price. The other side believes that Argentina damage is over-estimated, that the Canadian surplus yet to market is about half the crop, and that the advance has not been caused by legitimate export demand which perhaps is not far from the truth. There is little all-rail business in sight at the moment, and some wheat in the East which is apparently offering at fairly reasonable prices. Despite this, however, any decline here is very short lived and the general undertone is firm. There is still considerable space at the head of the lakes, but stocks increase rapidly, creating an easy tendency to cash values as compared with those for May delivery. Coarse grains have been rather dull, with the price pretty well following the trend of the wheat market. There seems to be a little export demand for low grade oats and barley at present prices, and indications of steady shipments all winter of this grain. Available quantities are rather small, and top grade coarse grains, of which there are large quantities, do not appear to be as well sought after. No doubt the market will continue to follow wheat as long as these conditions exist.

FLAX—An easy tone prevails with some re-selling in this market by American interests. Flax does not seem to be in very good demand this year. Supplies everywhere are fairly heavy, and apart from a certain amount of speculative trade there is not very much to the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 28, 1925, to Jan. 2, 1926 inclusive									
	28	29	30	31	Jan. 1	2	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Dec. 160	163	158	158	158			155		
May 164	165	161	152				159	187	
July 161	163	158	159				158	184	
Oats—									
Dec. 46	47	47	47	47			46		
May 51	51	51	51	51			50	60	
July 51	52	51	52				51	70	
Barley—									
Dec. 63	63	62	62	62			63		
May 68	68	67	67	67			68	95	
July	
Flax—									
Dec. 224	224	220	222				223		
May 233	233	228	229				231	272	
July 233	..	229	230				..	274	
Rye—									
Dec. 105	107	103	108				101		
May 111	113	108	108				106	147	
July 111	112	112	108				108	148	

CASH WHEAT

Dec. 28, 1925, to Jan. 2, 1926 inclusive.									
	Dec.	28	29	30	31	Jan. 1	2	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N ..	161	163	158	157			155	186	
2 N ..	157	160	155	153			152	176	
3 N ..	152	155	150	148			147	174	
4	144	146	140	140			138	165	
5	136	139	133	134			131	157	
6	117	120	114	115			112	145	
Feed ..	97	..	94	95			92	125	

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 28, 1925, to January 2, 1926 inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX				RYE
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Dec. 28.....	46	43	43	41	37	37	63	58	53	52	224	220	208
29.....	47	44	44	42	38	38	63	58	53	52	224	220	208
30.....	47	44	44	42	38	38	62	57	53	52	220	216	203
31.....	47	44	44	42	38	38	62	57	53	52	221	217	204
Jan. 1.....				N E	W	Y E	A R	S	D A	Y			
2.....				M A	R K E	T S	C L O S E D						
Week Ago.....	47	43	43	41	37	37	63	58	54	53	223	219	206
Year Ago.....	66	61	61	59	54	54	90	84	81	79	262	258	245

Your Homestead Experience

\$50 In Prizes \$50

There are few more interesting stories than the well-told experiences of thousands of families or individuals who made their homes in these prairies in the pioneer days—not so very long ago. We want some of these stories to publish in The Guide.

We are offering prizes for the best actual homestead experience story told by any Guide reader. The only qualification is that the homestead entry must have been filed at least 20 years ago, that is, prior to January 1, 1906. Tell us where you came from, a little of your experience getting here, and a lot of your experience after you actually homesteaded.

Tell us your difficulties and how you overcame them, your successes and your failures, and particularly don't forget the humorous incidents and how a good laugh helped you over many a rough spot. Every homestead experience is full of interest. Just write the story as you would tell it in conversation. Don't attempt fine or fancy writing or you may spoil it. Tell it naturally and you will succeed. We place no limit to the length of your story. If you have a good story, tell it regardless of length.

For the best homestead experience story received we shall pay a prize of \$25, for the second best \$15, and for the third best \$10. All stories are to be written on one side of the paper only, preferably in ink, and the manuscript must be folded and not rolled. All entries for this contest must reach The Guide office not later than February 13. Address your letter: Homestead Experiences, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending December 30, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,223; hogs, 4,978; sheep, 69. Receipts last week: Cattle, 2,294; hogs, 6,102; sheep, 60.

The exceedingly light run of cattle on the market this week has resulted in prices strengthening from 25c to 50c a hundred over last week. It would be unwise to look for this increase to hold as outside markets do not warrant it and just as soon as a sufficient volume of cattle come forward creating a surplus that will have to move to other markets, this gain in price will undoubtedly disappear. At the present moment there is an exceedingly keen demand for well finished butcher and export steers at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Export cows and heifers are also finding a ready clearance at strong prices, while the run of stockers and feeders is so light that it is almost impossible to fill any orders. No doubt immediately following the New Year heavier runs of cattle will make it possible to fill the orders we have from the East and South for good quality stocker and feeder steers. The calf market continues strong, handy-weight veals selling at around \$7.00 with a few odd ones as high as \$8.00, weighty calves making from \$3.00 to \$6.00 depending entirely on weight and quality.

The high spot in this week's hog market was on Tuesday, when on account of light runs a few odd lots reached \$13. This, however, was entirely out of line with outside markets and Wednesday with normal receipts prices went back to a normal basis of \$12.50. The general feeling of the trade is that even at this figure hogs are a little above a steady value and we would not be surprised to see a further break.

In the sheep and lamb section receipts practically amounted to nothing. Good lambs, however, will bring from \$11 to \$11.75, fair to good butcher sheep from \$5.00 to \$7.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$7.00 to \$7.50
Prime butcher steers.....	5.50 to 6.50
Good to choice steers.....	5.00 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice feeder steers, fleshy....	4.75 to 5.50
Medium feeders.....	4.00 to 4.25
Common feeder steers.....	3.00 to 3.25
Good stocker steers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium stockers.....	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers.....	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	5.00 to 5.50
Fair to good heifers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Stock heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows.....	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows.....	3.00 to 4.00
Cutter cows.....	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....	1.00 to 1.50
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	6.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves.....	4.00 to 5.00
Common calves.....	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market lower due to drop in fresh egg prices in south. Dealers quote country shippers delivered, extras 55c, firsts 45c, seconds 27c. Jobbing fresh extras 70c to 72c, firsts 53c, seconds 35c. Storage extras 46c, firsts 40c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Receipts heavy, live springs 12c to 16c, fowl 7c to 14c, roosters 6c, ducks 10c, geese 8c to 9c, turkeys 13c to 21c, dressed springs 18c to 24c, fowl 13c to 19c, roosters 9c, ducks 14c, geese 11c, turkeys 20c to 29c.

SASKATCHEWAN—Eggs: Market firm, British Columbia fresh jobbing 65c. Dealers quoting country shippers delivered, extras 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 25c. Jobbing storage extras 46c, firsts 44c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Poultry receipts good. Live springs 9c to 13c, fowl 6c to 10c, cocks 4c, ducks 8c, geese 7c, turkeys 8c to 16c, dressed springs 13c to 19c, fowl 8c to 14c, cocks 7c, ducks 14c, geese 10c, turkeys 14c to 24c. Car turkeys rolling Chicago costing 35c on tops f.o.b. Regina.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market quiet, local receipts increasing. Dealers quoting country shippers delivered, extras 45c, firsts 40c. Jobbing extras 60c, firsts 55c. Storage have a fairly good demand. Extras jobbing 45c, firsts 40c, seconds 35c. Poultry: Market firm with light receipts.

Egg Regulations Prosecution

M. Fuier, Saskatoon, Sask., was fined \$10 and costs on clause 5, and \$50 and costs for infractions of clause 9, namely, exposing or offering eggs for sale unfit for human consumption.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 600 Canadian cattle this week. Extreme top quality made from 12c to 12½c, while good cattle sold from 11c to 11½c, and the plainer variety from 9c to 9½c. There were also 72 Canadian bulls sold from 8c to 9c. Scotch baby beef brought a top of 16c, prime 14c, and heavies from 12½c to 13c. Last week's values were barely maintained with very heavy supplies. Sales of Irish cattle amounted to 700 head, some exceptionally fine quality stall-fed cattle sold up to 12½c. Good grades 11½c to 12c, and others from 8½c to 10½c.

Birkenhead reports 800 Canadian cattle sold from 18c to 20c for steers in sink (dressed weight including offal), cows 14c to 16c, bulls 13c to 15c. There were also 4,100 Irish cattle offered from 17c to 20½c.

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RUTHVEN, ONT.

London reports the sale of 300 Canadian dressed sides. Medium quality sold at 17c and choice up to 18c.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 118s to 126s per 112 pounds (25½c to 27½c). Boxes 116s to 120s (25½c to 26c). American 110s to 114s (23½c to 24½c). Irish 128s to 140s (27½c to 30½c). Danish 127s to 135s (27½c to 28½c). There was a quiet holiday market. Danish killings undisclosed.

The Return of Arch. Dale

He's back with us again! For nearly 12 years Arch Dale was cartoonist and official fun maker of The Guide family of readers. He was the fellow to whom you paid tribute in smiles and chuckles when the mail was opened beside the family reading lamp. Never did cigar-chewing plute stride across the page with more pompous arrogance than in Dale's cartoons. Never did old party politicians thump



Arch. Dale dusts off the old drawing board in The Guide office

the tom-toms more vigorously. Then from the same fertile imagination came Doc Sawbones and his tribe of Doc Dads to delight the kiddies.

Chicago lured Mr. Dale away in 1921, when the tide of southward emigration set in, and the returning tide has washed him up at the old drawing board in The Guide office again.

While in that land of hustle, gentle Old Doc Sawbones reached the allotted span and quietly slid off this bale of tears. Sleepy Sam was run over in the dense traffic. Percy Haw-Haw has become so Americanized that you would not know him. Roly and Poly have left school and gone into the insurance business.

Arch knows that every Guide home regards their passing regretfully, and he promises to make good the loss. Watch the next few issues of The Guide. He has a pleasant surprise in store for you.

One Smart Pup

Continued from Page 26

a snow-covered trail over frozen lake and river, had developed sufficiently to meet this emergency successfully. Banking heavily on one natural instinct, Dean would be going up against an even stronger, the inbred instinct that causes a dog to remain with man to the end.

Dean was not one to fear the test. With a sweep of his arm toward the back trail he spoke in a low, sharp tone: "Go back home, Runt!" The Runt's erect ears dropped suddenly; the misery of his soul was pictured in his expressive eyes. The joy of the day was gone forever, yet he hesitated. Something was wrong with this man-god of his who crawled about on his hands and knees, and whose face frequently turned white from pain. The Runt was quite certain his place was here with the man and not at home, miles away. His fellows bestirred themselves and squatted about in a circle, waiting for a move from the Runt. Dean contemplated for a moment the circle of pups, erect ears forming triangles on each side of their quizzical faces, eyes bright and expectant. The Runt alone drooped.

"Go back home!" said Dean again. A new note crept into his tone. Ordinarily, the Runt would have leaped to obedience, but now he stubbornly stood his ground. His place, he knew, was with the man. Twice more Dean repeated the command, then he reluctantly caught up the whip.

"Go on home!" he shouted for the last time, emphasizing his words with a crack of the whip. "I got to do it!" he groaned.

The lash whistled through the air and cracked like the shot of a pistol: a tuft of soft fur vanished from the Runt's woolly back. In an instant the wolf strain in the Runt's veins leaped to the front. Lips lifted in a snarl, baring baby fangs; his fur bristled in rage, his defiance magnificent. Then the domestic routed the wild, he whined a mute plea and shivered, turned very slowly and walked away. The others followed silently. On the ridge, a hundred yards distant, he paused and looked back, the others grouped about him. Dean, tears in his eyes, watched the twelve youthful faces a moment, then waved them on. The Runt searched about uncertainly for an instant, then picked up the trail and trotted from view.

Le Mar was up to his tricks. Like many Alaskans, he had laid up a stock of magazines in consecutive numbers for the long winter. The words, "To be continued" at the end of an instalment never annoyed Le Mar. He merely picked up the next number and continued reading. A thriller had gripped his interest, and it was fully two o'clock in the morning; but he continued to read on.

Below, his dogs stirred uneasily, then, without the least apparent reason, one of them howled the mournful, wolfish note of the Malemute. Far in the distance came an answering howl. "By Gar!" exclaimed Le Mar. "Those pups!"

The return of the pups could mean but one thing—disaster of some nature had overtaken the older dogs and Dean. The pups would never return of their own accord. He hurriedly put on his clothing, grasped a flashlight and stepped out. Into the white gleam staggered the Runt. He dropped in his tracks, the others, tails dragging, heads hanging from exhaustion, followed their leader's example. For one brief moment Le Mar regarded the pups as if he expected them to tell the story he sensed, then he drove the tired pack into the cabin and called out his own team and harnessed them to the sled. On to the sled went plenty of robes, a first aid kit, provisions and other articles his experience told him might be of use. Still, the load seemed incomplete. He rubbed his parka hood with his hand and gazed doubtfully. "By Gar!" he exclaimed suddenly, "those Runt!" Le Mar ran back to the cabin and returned with the Runt, whom he tossed on top of the robes.

For this night's run Le Mar replaced

the lean collie he used as a lead dog to speed up the team, with a wise old Malemute, one that Le Mar declared could find a trail where none existed.

The team, dragging the light load through the night, jerked the driver along at top speed. Sometimes he rode short stretches in order to rest, but usually he gripped the handles of the sled and raced behind. In the gloom, a few feet away, he could make out the form of the Runt, sleeping the slumber of the just.

At seven o'clock, with the dawn of the short day still two hours away, the lead dog stopped and commenced to sniff uncertainly. The trail ended. Le Mar walked ahead cautiously and located the spot where the team had broken through, then shook his head sadly. The hole was frozen over, but the signs of the tragedy were there in plenty.

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TORONTO, ONTARIO



"By Gar!" he whispered softly. "Dean . . . he . . ."

The Runt leaped from the sled, gazed about uncertainly for one brief instant, then glanced up at Le Mar as he to say, "Here! what are you wasting time for?"

"Hey, Runt!" shouted Le Mar excitedly, "what you try tell me, huh?"

But the Runt did not waste words. He located himself at that instant and was away at top speed. Le Mar circled the thin ice and followed. Around the nearest point he caught sight of the glow of charring logs. As he neared, a form straightened up, then into the light leaped the Runt. For an instant he hesitated, gripped by doubt, then, as Dean opened his arms, he threw himself forward, his tail wagging furiously, his cold muzzle thrust against the man's cheek. Dean stifled a groan that came from the sudden movement

of his leg and hugged the happy form of the Runt to his breast. The pup's body shivered with a joy that was boundless, while his loyal little heart pounded ecstatically. Something, he knew not what, told him that he had rendered a signal service, and that this wonderful man-god was grateful. What matter if other pups were harnessed to sleds with the big dogs to make mysterious trips abroad? Never had a dog, large or small, been hugged as the Runt was being hugged at that moment.

Into the light came Le Mar, his parka glistening white with frost. "By Gar, those Runt—" he began happily. "You bet—those Runt!" rejoined Dean brokenly.

"Huh!" grunted Le Mar. Then after a long pause, "Huh! By Gar, one petite chere babee!" And he roughly brushed away a tear with his mittened hand.

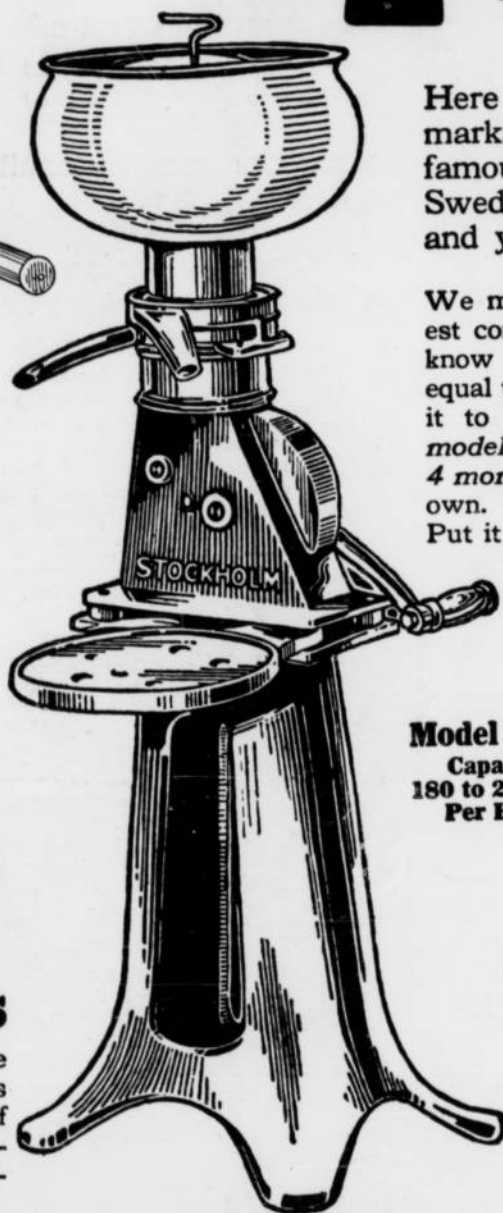
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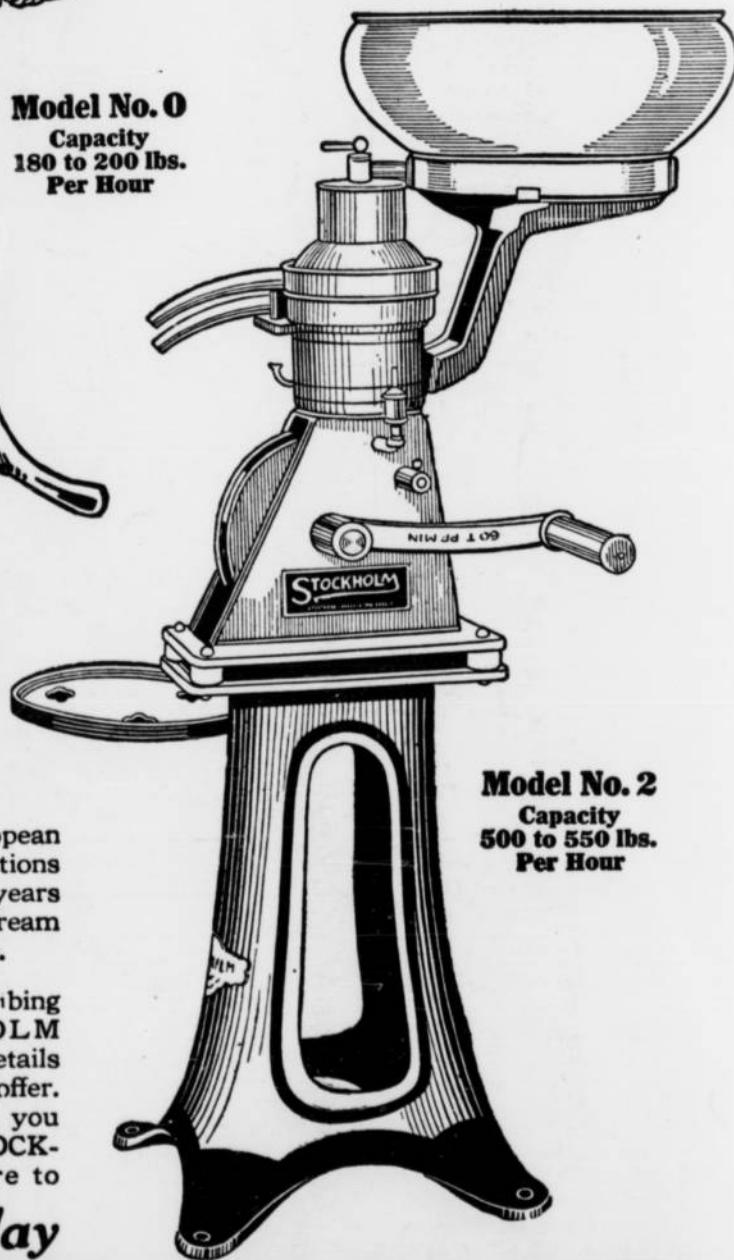
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